

Bojorques - PART II

SECTION II - JUANA MARIA
BOJORQUES

SECTION III - JUAN BOJORQUES

1. Juana Maria Bojorques & Victor Jose Arroyo & their daughter Maria Antonia Arroyo-Bojorques
2. Cont.
3. 1860 census, Marin Co. Testimony from Gates vs..Salmon.
4. Cont. Robbed by her last husband.
5. Inquest.
6. Jose Salazar & wife Maria Antonia Arroyo-Bojorques & children.
7. 1860 census. Jose Salazar's testimony in Land Case 121 ND. Misc. data.
8. Lorenzo Bojorques vs. The People. Misc. data. The People vs. Jose Salazar.
9. The Murder of Paul Rieger.
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11. Cont.
12. Alexander Martin & Maria Antonia de Jesus Salazar.
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15. Paulo Murzi & Maria Juana Salazar.
16. Ancestry of Roger Rehm, chart 1.
17. "","", chart 2.
18. "","", chart 3.
19. "","", notes on the charts.
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24. Richard William Williams & Juana Maria Bojorques.
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26. Cont. ~~ERROR. N. 26 WAS AN EARLIER VERSION OF N. 25~~
27. Jose Williams obit. Census data. McKenneys Dist. Diregtory.
28. Days of the Dons by Steve Richardson | excerpt.
29. Allen T. Wilson vs. Jose Williams.
30. Jose Williams bought land from Lorenzo Bojorques.
31. Testimony from the trial of Juan Salazar.
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33. Ancestry of Jose Ygancio Teodor Higuera.

JUANA MARIA
BOJORQUEZ

M.1. Richard
William Williams

m.2. Jose Ygnacio
Teodoro Higuera

m. 3. Andrew John-
son

- b. 16 Aug. 1804, S.F. Presidio, bap 18th, ", Misn. S.F. de Asis. 1
by Fr. Ramon Abella, #3096, Sponsors: La Barroza & Josefa Sanchez
Pts: Bartolome Francisco Bojorques & wife Maria Nicolasa Linares.
1st. Child:
MARIA ANTONIA BOJORQUEZ, bap. Misn. Sta. Clara, May 21, 1828, two
days old, natural daughter of Juana Bojorquez, father not known.
#8158, Bk. II. Granddaughter of Bartolome Bojorques and Nicolasa
Linares. Sponsors: Jose Maria Alviso, single & Juana Mesa, single
and cousin of the mother of the child. Fr. Viader.

Jose Maria Severo Alviso was probably the male sponsor, the son of
Francisco Xavier Alviso & wife Maria Agustina Bojorquez. A photo
his adobe of Rancho Milpitas in in Bojorques Part I. It is poss-
ible the Jose Maria Alviso was his cousin, son of Juan Ygnacio
Alviso & wife Maria Margarita Bernal (y Bojorquez). I cannot id-
entify Juana Mesa whose family came to Calif. in 1776 with the
Bojorquez and Alvisos. Although the baptism said father un-
known he is identifiable.

from - Los Californianos Noticias Jan. Feb. March 1987 Vol. 19 #1
Excerpts from the Pueblo of San Jose Archives translated by Bar-
tolome Truett Sepulveda. These were found in a long forgotten ce-
llar in San Jose.

Pueblo de San Jose, March 1828 -- Don Salvio Pacheco received a
message from Jose Estrada at Monterey requesting further informa-
tion concerning the alleged illicit affair between Victor Arroyo
and Juana Bojorques.

Monterey, May 1828 -- Jose Estrada writes to the Don Salvio Pach-
eco del Pueblo de San Jose informing him that the case against
Victor Arroyo has been dismissed by the Commandante-General.

from - Hist. Of Calif. H.H. Bancroft, Vol. II, 381, 382. Monterey, late 1810's?

At Monterey, as at the other presidios and pueblos, a school was established by
the efforts of Sola. Much is said of this school and the manner in which it was con-
ducted by Corporal Archuleta, the schoolmaster, by the pupils, since prominent men in
California history. But their recollections will be more appropriately noticed in some
remarks to be made later on the general subject of education. In these days a retir-
ed soldier known as "Tio Armenta" had a house at some distance from the presidio wal-
ls, to which certain men were accustomed to resort at night to play at monte. This
was kept secret for a time, but at last became known to Sola through a practical joke
Victor Arroyo, a young man, disguised himself as a bear and lay in wait on the trail
to Armenta's house one night for two Spanish traders who had arrived on the Cazado-
ra (hunter) and had plenty of money to lose in gambling. The two were so terrified
at being chased by a bear, that in their flight they fell into a ravine and were so
badly hurt that a surgeon had to be summoned, and the adventure became known. The
gamblers said they had been chased by eight bears, but Sola having learned from the
Indians that no indication of any bears at all could be found, was led to follow up
the matter, discovering the trick, bringing to light the gambling, and putting Tio
Armenta in jail. The two victims, recovering, swore vengeance, not on Arroyo, but
on lieutenant Estudillo, whom they believed to be the real author of the trick; and
a few months later they had the satisfaction of seeing the dignified lieutenant kept
for an hour or two in the muddy waters of the laguna be two bears, while they with a
party of freinds looked on from their place of concealment nearby. It was long be-
fore it was deemed safe to tell the comandant that the osos were Arroyo, his private
secretary, and a freinds in disguise. 29.

footnote 29. Vallejo, Hist. Cal., MS., 159-71.

Note: Bancroft, Vol. II, p, 215, 182, 291, says the ship Cazadora was in Calif. from
Lima, Peru in 1816, 17, and 18. It was Gov. Sola who met Jose Ramon Bojorquez
and his wife Maria Francisca Romero. On the next page is another account of
the bear disguise from Dos Californios by Harry Knill, Bellerophon Books, 1978,
which I include for comparison.

Lieutenant Estudillo, Commander of the Presidio, was the highest ranking officer in Monterey after Governor Sola, and was responsible, under Governor Sola's command, for defending the town. He claimed to be afraid of nothing human-although he had had problems with animals. The Governor had ordered that no one in Monterey should gamble, but people met at night at the home of Don Jose Armenta to gamble in defiance of this law. Estudillo's aide, Victor Arroyo, decided to end the gambling without arresting anyone. He had a bear suit made which fitted him so perfectly that when he wore it, no one but another bear would have known Arroyo wasn't a bear. One night he hid himself in the woods near Tio Armenta's house by the little trail which led back to the Presidio (near the present road to Pacific Grove). At two or three in the morning the gambling ended, and the rich Garcia brothers, merchants, came along the trail. When Arroyo saw them he let out a terrifying roar, and began to chase them. They ran as fast as they could, but the bear ran faster. To escape what seemed certain death, the Garcia brothers left the trail and leaped over the edge of a cliff. One broke his arm, the other his leg. Arroyo, seeing that his joke had become altogether too serious, went for a doctor.

The Garcias told everyone that they had been attacked by eight ferocious bears, but enough of the truth leaked out that people laughed at them. They believed Lieutenant Jose Maria Estudillo was responsible for their humiliation and pain, and they decided to revenge themselves on him after their recovery. With several gifts they persuaded Victor Arroyo and his brother-who would also do anything for a joke- to dress in bear skins to give Estudillo a dose of the same medicine.

Estudillo was riding by the lagunita on the road to the orchard del Rey one day; two bears leapt out at him, apparently athirst for human blood. Estudillo's horse was terrified, and jumped into the water. The bears remained on the bank; each time Estudillo tried to make his horse leave the pond, the bears roared so loudly that the horse swam away from the only landing place. Soon the horse got hopelessly stuck in the mud, and Estudillo had to get off and swim. When he landed, the bears attacked, and Estudillo decided he could save his life only by playing dead, since he believed bears would not attack a dead body. Perhaps he was right; he survived.

The citizens of Monterey greatly enjoyed hearing this story, as they felt Estudillo boasted too much of his own talent and bravery. They used to say that a man could make a wonderfull profit if he could buy Estudillo for as much as most people thought his talents were worth, and then sell him again at half the value Estudillo put on himself.

Bancroft's History of Calif. Vol. III, p 586-7, footnote 18, says that Victor Arroyo was arrested by Innocente Garcia administrator of Misn. San Miguel for being in a plot to rouse the Indians at Misn. San Antonio and other missions. Arroyo was sent in irons to Monterey. This seems to have happened in april of 1839, Victor Jose Arroyo died 22 Nov. and was buried on the 23rd. of that year at Misn. San Miguel. His affair with Juana Bojorquez evidently occured at San Jose. The daughter Maria Antonia, b. May 19, 1828 m. in 1847 at Misn. Dolores to Jose Salazar from San Jose and she evidently died in the smallpox epidemic of 1868 and was buried at Chileno Valky, Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

Misc. data - Juana Maria Bojorquez

Juana Maria Bojorquez may have been in L.A. in 1848 but did not stay in that area as did her brother Jose Geraldo who went to s. Cal. in 186? or her sister Maria Marcella who also settled there.

from Tony Contreras of L.A. in 1972, Deed Records of L.A. Co. 1850-1894

	Book-Page
1868 Dec. 21 Jose Geraldo Bojorquez-Francisco Bojorquez	11 441
1873 July 23 John Slert- Marcellus Bojorquez	25 352
1885 Apr. 30 Sylvia S. Sessions- Geraldo Bojorquez	147 410
1886 Oct. 27 Marcella Bojorquez-Fred Vallon	178 158
1890 July 11 Geraldo Bojorquez et al-Jose Bojorquez	658 263
1891 Feb 12 Jose Bojorquez-Geraldo Bojorquez	733-128
1848 Apr 26 Juana Borquez-Jose Lopez	313-128

It seems likely that there is an error, book 313 for 1848 since book 11 is from 1868. Before data on the three marriages I will include other misc. data.

33-32 Bojorques, Joanna 55 f housewife \$100 can't read or write

Francisca 18 f housekeeper (evidently the children are those of
Enaseo 12 m (Ignacio) her 2nd. husband, Jose Ignacio Teod-
Stephen 14 m oro Higuera who had died in Apr. 1852)

from - Gates vs. Salmon, Apr. 24, 1861, p. 42. Mrs. Thomas Martin sworn in for Mr. Colton.

"I know Juana Bojorques and Ignacio Igarra; they lived in San Rafael and Sonoma; I knew them thirty years ago; they were married; I was present at their marriage some twenty years ago or more; I know the children of Juana and Igarra; their names were Carmelita, Stephen, Francisco, San Francisco and Ignacio; Ignacio Igarra died some seven or eight years ago, at the Laguna, on the grant in question: the widow and children have lived there since."

Gates vs. Salmon, May 2, 1861, p. 62. Testimony of John Tustin

"I saw Juana Bojorques Igarro sign this deed, I think, in this town, at the store of Samuels, in Petaluma. There were in the town at that time, of the Bojorques family, Bartolome, Jeraldo, Pedro and Juan; I had a conversation with Juan Bojorques, who said they were in to sign that deed; I understood from him that he was going to sign it. I was trading for some horses, and he said - stop awhile, for they had to go and sign a deed"

Gates vs. Salmon, Jan. 4, 1864. Testimony of Juana Bojorques, p. 129-

Juana Johnson called, L.D. McDonald, sworn as interpreter; witness sworn through interpreter on behalf of Francis Igarro, and other defendants.

Mr. Stebbins objects, on behalf of parties represented by him, to any testimony under order of reference; objection overruled.

Question. "Is the daughter of Bartolome Bojorques living in Marin, and about forty years of age? A. Yes..

Q. Do you know Jose Jesus Lopez? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know his wife? A. Yes, she is my sister and is named Marcella Bojorques.

Q. When did she marry Lopez? A. I don't remember exactly how long ago; she was married at San Rafael, I think about twenty five years ago, more or less.

Q. Is Lopez living now? A. He is dead about twelve years ago.

Q. Do you know whether they had any children? A. Yes, five; three boys and two girls.

Q. What are their names? A. Rafaela, Andrea; the boys, Jose Jesus; I don't know the names of the youngest, born after they went to Los Angeles; do not know their ages.

Q. When did he leave this country for Los Angeles?

A. Don't know; it was more than twelve years ago-about fourteen years ago.

Q. Do you know Pedro Bojorques?

A. Yes, he is my brother, son of Bartolome Bojorques.

Q. Is he married? A. No; his wife is dead; she died eight or nine years ago.

Q. When were they married?

A. Don't know exactly, they were married at Sonoma many years ago.

Q. Did they have any children?

A. Yes; five children; they are all gone except one, they called Annita; when she was small she had another name; she is over fourteen years old.

Q. How long before Annita was born were her parents married?

A. She was born after they were married, during the first year.

Q. Did you marry Ignacio Igarra, and if so, when? A. Yes, more than twenty five

Q. When did he die? A. Sixteen years ago, about. years ago.

A. Do you remember anything of you father giving a deed to his children for the rancho Laguna de San Antonio? A. Yes.

Q. Did your husband die before or after that deed was given?

A. Before he died, the deed was given.

Q. Had you and Ignacio any children during your marriage, and if so, what were their names?

A. Yes, twelve in all; four are living, Carmelita, Maria, Ambrosia, Francisco, Ignacio and Stephen. (Maria Ambrosia was one person, R. Rehm)

Q. Did those who are dead leave any children? A. One left two children riaso (?)

Ambrosia/

Q. What are the names of these two children? A. I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardner: Was Ambrosia Maria ever married?

A. Yes, according to the American law; she married Mr. Snally.

By Mr. Stebbins; Q. Were you present when Marcella married Lopez?

A. Yes; Father Ingias, a priest, married them.

Q. Who married you to Igara? A. The same priest.

Q. Are those children Igara's children? A. Yes, they are all his children.

Q. Do you know how old Lopez's children are? A. No.

Q. Were you present when your father gave the deed to his children?

A. No, but I know he gave it.

Q. Did you give the old man any money for the deed, or did he give you the land?

Objected to by Mr. Colton. You cannot contradict the consideration clause in the deed so as to change the character of the deed by parol evidence. Overruled.

A. We did not give the old man any money; we did not buy the paper from him, he gave us the paper in order that we should pay the taxes on the land.

Q. Did he make the conveyance in order that you should pay the taxes already due, or or those that were to become due after the deed was executed? Colton objects as to last question. Overruled.

A. Father had been paying taxes for three years, and after he gave us the deed each of us was to pay our part of the taxes afterwards. This was (the) reason he gave the deed, that each of (us) might pay our proportion.

Direct resumed.

Q. Did Lopez die before or since the deed from your father. A. Afterward.

Examination closed

p. 222 Also the letters testamentary to E. Rose Salmon, dated the 12th of Oct. 1863. Mr. Colton also move to strike out the testimony of Juana Johnson in the same report, where she testifies as follows: "We did not give the old man any money; we did not buy the paper from him; he gave us the paper in order that we should pay the taxes on the land. Father had been paying taxes for three years, and after he gave us the deed, each of us was to pay our part of the taxes afterwards; this was the reason he gave the deed, that each of (us) might pay our own proportion."

Sonoma County Journal H.L. Weston Editor and Proprietor, Petaluma, Friday June 12, (Sent by Charmaine Burdell) 1857

A Villainous Transaction.—One of the many dodges resorted to in this State, by the dissolute and unprincipled; in order to "make a raise," has been carried successfully through in this "vicinity, within the past few weeks. The perpetrator is of "Tarman extract," named Andrew Johnson, and the victimized, his wife Joanna, formerly a Miss Bojorques, who, by her parents, inherited property to the value of some three or four thousand dollars. The parties had been married about three years. Some weeks since, Johnson prevailed upon his wife to consent to the selling of the estate, for which they received \$3,000 in cash. Against the advice of her counsel, the money was taken home and buried in the ground. Last week, just before the sailing of the Stephens, Johnson and his wife visited San Francisco, on a pleasure trip, taking with them, as Mrs. J. Supposed, but two or three hundred dollars of the money. On the morning of the sailing of the steamer, Johnson went out avowedly to purchase a carriage, promising to return in time to take passage to Petaluma in the afternoon. The hour for leaving for home arrived, but the husband did not. Evidently thinking that his illy gotten gains could be better enjoyed in other regions he took passage on the Stephens for the East. Mrs. Johnson soon after returned to Petaluma, and found he worst fears realized—the villain had not only deserted her, but had taken every dollar of her patrimony, leaving her and her children penniless.

Marin County Inquests. P. No. 124 Inquest on body of Juana Bojorques

(in the State Archives, Sacramento)

Pal D Doub Esc

San Rafael Cal

Filed June 7th 1872

Dut ? D. Donly Clerk

Olema Marin Co Cal

June 7th 1872

it is said better late than never, the was from want of knowledge of duties
of office of here ? please find results on inquest on body of Joanna Bojorges ex-
pecting to be more prompt in ? of office I remain

Yours ? ? ?

Sm O Crandell

We the undersigned jurors being summoned to inquire into the death of Johanna Bo-
jorques do find that she came to her death at house now occupied by Joseph Dolores on
the 23d day of April AD 1872 near the town of Olema County of Marin from ? inanim
in consequence of old age & general disability aged 70 years

P.J. Shafter Foreman, A.D. Adams, Geo Woodely, Fred W. Juan Garcia, J.M. Grey

Note: Jose Dolores was a grandson and is mentioned in the family group of Jose Sala-
zar and his wife Maria Antonia Arroyo-Bojorques, the daughter of Maria Juana
Bojorques. I do not know where she was buried. Before going on to her two ma-
rriages and what is known of the children I will continue with the descendants
of Maria Antonia her daughter of Jose Julian Arroyo.

Nov. 21, 1851 was the date of the transfer of the land of Rancho Laguna de San
Antonio; from Bartolome Francisco Bojorques to his children that Juana Bojorq-
ues had testified about in Gates vs..Salmon. Doc Shorb had paid the taxes on
the ranch for 1850-51 and got a mortgage on the ranch, \$450 dollars. Testimony
of Ai Barney, Gates vs. Salmon, Apr. 1861. Will give more detail on land ma-
tters in another section.

Abstract from the Assessment Book of Marin Co, 1853 by James Black. Copied by Mrs.
Helen Van Cleave Park. Book in the possession of the Marin Co. Hist. Soc. S. Rafael.

P. 200 Andrew Johnson - do not belong to me one house on Juana Bojorques land

150

75

225

Asses and their value

JOSE SALAZAR, b. c. 1821, San Jose, Calif.? bap. record not found 6
Pts: Jose Miguel Salazar & wife Maria Antonia de Gracia Bojorques?
m. 31 Oct. 1847, Misn. S.F. de Asis, by Fr. Santillan to Maria Antonia
Bojorques
d. 1880's San Jose?

wife:

MARIA ANTONIA ARROYO BOJORQUES, b. 19 May 1828, San Jose, Calif. bap. 21 by Fr. Viader. Sponsors, Jose Maria Alviso & Juana Mesa.
Pts: Victor Jose Arroyo & Juana Maria Bojorques.
Father stated as unknown in the baptism, see p. 15

d. Smallpox epidemic of 1868 and may be buried by San Antonio Creek, on the south side towards the Chileno Valley crossroads after bodies could no longer be brought to Petaluma because of fear of contagion.

Children:

1. MARIA ANTONIA de JESUS, c. 1849, bap. #1661 BK II, S.F. de Solano, Sonoma by Fr. Santillan, 4 months old, Sponsors: Jose de Jesus Berr-eyesca " Maria Antonia Garcia.
m. ALEXANDER MARTIN, 29 July 1867, St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma.
d.

2. MIGUEL, b. c. 1852
m.
d.

3. JUAN, b. c. 1854 (illegitimate son of Henry & Mrs. Salazar, Daily Evening Post single both dead. May 31, 1877)
d. 31 May 1872, 1:22 p.m. County Courthouse, San Rafael, Marin Co. Hung.
bur. Cypress Hill, Petaluma

4. JOSE ALBINO, b. 2 Feb. 1856, bap. 7 Apr. by Rev. Joseph Sadoc Allemany, Misn. San Rafael. Sponsors: Pedro Bojorques & Maria Ambrosia Higuera (aunt)
There is a biography about Joseph Sadoc Allemany who was from Catalonia, Spain and who became a bishop in Calif. Allemany Blvd. in S.F. is named after him.
d. before the census of 1860.

5. MARIA JUANA, b. 27 Aug. 1857, bap. 13 Sep. St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma by Rev. L. Auger. Sponsors: Pedro Bojorques & Mary (Maria Anna Bojorques, dau. of Pedro Bojorques.
m. PAULO MURZI, 29 Sep. 1877, civil ceremony, Petaluma
d. 19 Aug. 1938, San Francisco, bur. Italian Cemetery, Colma, San Mateo Co.

6. EMMA, same as ENCARNACION ?

m. 1. ADOPH ARNESTO, 16 Oct. 1878
m. 2. WILLIAM WESCOTT

d. 8 Apr. 1909, Fisherman's now Marconi, Tamales Bay. Shot by 2nd husband.

I do not know if there were other children. All the above were evidently born at Chileno Valley, Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. I do not know where the Salazars lived in the valley.

Misc. data: Jose Salazar was at the S.F. presidio 1841-43 acc. to H.H. Bancroft. He had also been at Sonoma along with Canuto Salzar who is unidentified and Fulgencio Salazar who was probably Jose Fulgencio Salazar a son of Jose Miguel Salazar and Maria Antonia de Gracia Bojorques of Bojorques Part I. Jose Salazar also had a claim against the American Govt. stemming from the Mexican-American War. A half brother to his children was Jose Dolores who gave testimony in the trial of Juan Salazar but I know nothing more about him.

27 (family visited) 26 (household)

Salazar, Hose	40	M	Farmer	\$100	(value of real estate b. Calif.
Mary A.	30	F	House Wife	(can't read or write	" "
Magill (Miguel)	8	M			" "
Juan	6	M			" "
Joana	4	F			" "

Maria Antonia gave her maiden name as Arroyo when she baptized Jose Alvino and Maria Juana. She was herself baptized as a Bojorques.

Land Case 121 ND Bolsa de Tomales - Aug. 9, 1860 for claimant Juan Padilla

Questions by Counsel for the Claimant

My name is Jose Salazar, my age is about 37, and I reside on Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

I know Juan N. Padilla, I know the rancho Bolsa de Tomales, the boundaries are the Vioget rancho, the Estuary of Tomales, and Laguna de San Antonio. Padilla occupied the rancho Bolsa de Tomales before the Americans came. He has a little house there made of upright sticks with a thatched roof, it was built at the Paso de Cascano on the Bolsa de Tomales rancho. It was towards the sea from the Dos Piedras. There was a little cultivation around the house. He went there about two years before the Americans came. He was a single man, but had an illegitimate son about two years old.

With Nicolas Frias Padilla's major Domo, I sometimes went to the Tomales rancho with him to assist him

I heard of a difficulty between Juan Bojorques and Padilla, before the Alcalde Marcus Baca. I hear the Alcalde had put Bojorques in confinement, but that he had escaped through a window.

Cross Examination.

Question by counsel for the U.S.

The piece of cultivation around the house on the Bolsa de Tomales ~~was about~~ perhaps about the size of this house. I never was close to it, there was a little brush fence around it, it was cultivated for about two years. Jose x Salazar
mark

Sworn and subscribed this day of August 1860, before me W.C. Chevers. U.S. Com:

Notes: Juan Padilla came to Calif. with the Hajar-Padres colony from Mexico in 1834 and he was also grantee of Roblar de la Miseria (Oaks of Miseria) on the north boundary of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. Roblar de la Miseria got its name from Spanish soldiers who camped there during miserable weather and some old oaks still dot the plain west of Meachem Hill. Bolsa de Tomales refers to Tamil (Miwok) Indians who lived around a widening of Stemple Creek (which reaches the Pacific Ocean as the Estero de San Antonio) later called Burbank Lake after an older brother of Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa who settled here and whose large wood frame house still stands on the slope above the creek. The dispute between Juan Padilla and Juan Bojorques occurred because both had applied for the Bolsa de Tomales area as a land grant.

I think the McDowell ranch is where Juan Padilla had his palizada and fence as it fits the site on a plat of Bolsa de Tomales in the volume Calif. Land Chms, p. 68, map 32, when compared with modern maps. This volume dates from the 1860's and is in the Calif. Room of the State Library, Sacramento.

Great Register, Marin Co. 1866-1878

July 19, 1866

Bojorques, Peter 153

Bojorques, Rafael 164

Bojorques, Sebastian 159

Basques, Tiburcio, 31, b. Calif, res. San Antonio, farmer (actually the famous bandit)
1336 Salazar, Joseph, age 48, b. Calif. laborer res. San Antonio

Sonoma County Court Old Series #1-261 Suit #13 folder 412 (now like the Gt. Register of Marin Co, in the
 Lorenzo Bojorques v. The People 1865 Calif. State Archives)
 Filed Nov 11 1865 in the County Court of Sonoma. People
 vs. Lorenzo Bojorques was subpoena for Jose Salazar, Lorenzo Pina, Henry Howe & John
 Bowen. Part of the cover was printed: Office of the Sheriff

OF THE

County of Sonoma. I hereby Certify that I received the within Supoena on the 9th day of Nov. A.D. 1865 and personally served the same on loth day of Nov. A.D. 1865 by showing the same to the within names Lorenzo Pina, Henry Howe and John Bowen and informing them of the contents thereof, by delivering to said personally, in the county of Sonoma, a copy of this Subpoena. Dated, Santa Rosa this the 11th day of November A.D. 1865
 James P. Clark Sheriff By F. Latapie Dep. Sheriff. And that I further that after diligent search and enquiry I am unable to find Jose Salazar in my county JP Clark Sheiff By E Latapie

Note: The Ross Valley Reporter, Aug. 11, 1971 in the profile on Maria Juana Salazar states that Lorenzo Pena 4599 was received at San Quentin Oct 6, 1870 for grand larceny for 1 year and was discharged Aug. 14, 1871.

St. Vincent de Paul's records, Petaluma which mention Maria Antonia Arroyo, wife of Jose Salazar and a Jesus Salazar who was evidently the same as the son of Jose Miguel Salazar and his wife Maria Antonia de Gracia Bojorques of Bojorques Part I.

married Oct. 7, 1860 Anastasius Langon, a native of Mexico, age 28 years, and son of Henrico and Thereesa Villegas, to Concepcion, age 17 years. Witnesses: Petro Bojorques and Maria Antonia Arroyo. (p. 10)

Baptized Aug. 2, 1863 Petrum Celestinum Bojorques, son of Sebastian Bojorques and Maria C. Valencia. Child born May 29, 1863. Godparents Joseph J. Salazar and Mariana Bojorques. (p. 44)

Baptized March 6, 1865 Josephum Lanarum Bojorques, son of Sebastian Bojorques and Concepcion Valencia. Child born Dec. 16, 1864. Godparents: Jesus Salazar and Clara Higuera. (p. 59)

Jose de Jesus Salazar died July 3, 1870 at the Peter Rush residence in Novato. Item from Charmaine Burdell

from - The Marin Journal, Wed. 22, 1869 Sent by Charmaine Burdell

Tues. 21 - People vs. Jose Salazar - Defendant found guilty of an assault upon Pedro Bojorques. Wed. 22 - People vs. Jose Salazar - Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$60.- or be imprisoned in the County jail for the space of 30 days. Dec. 25, 1869 Tues 21 - People vs. Jose Salazar - Defendant found guilty of an assault upon Pedro Bojorques. Dec. 25, 1869. Sent up Jose Salazar, a gay and festive youth over whose head the frosts of above 40 winters have passed, was found guilty of an assault on Pedro Bojorques, during the late term of the County Court, and ordered to pay a fine of \$60.- for the fun experienced by him on that occasion, with the alternative however, of spending 30 days in the county jail. Being short of cash he accepted the latter proposition.

Note: There were two Pedro Bojorques at Chileno Valley, the brother of his mother in law Juana Maria Bojorques and who had been sponsor at the baptisms of two of his children for whom I have baptisms. The other was the son of Sebastian Bo- & Ma. Concepcion Valencia. Sebastian B. was a son of Angel Bojorques and his 1st. wife Maria Gabriella Josefa Altmirano. This 2nd Pedro Bojorques was born in 1863 and therefore probably too young to be the one in the altercation whose reason is lost in the past.

Marin Journal, July 1897 - Sent by Charmaine Burdell. Gold bearing rock was found on the Paul Dado Ranch near Tomales, also on Thomas Fallons Ranch. A Company consisting of Wm. Johnson, Walter Steillwell & Messers, Colburn & Salazar, were formed to do further prospecting to see if the ore was in paying quantities.

Note: This Salazar is unidentified.

History of Marin County originally pub. in 1880, repub. 1972 by Charmaine Burdell

p. 250 **Murder of Paul Rieger.**—Paul Rieger, a merchant of San Francisco, went up to Tokoloma on Saturday, April 19th. Leaving the train at that station, he took to the creek intending to fish through the day, and spend the night with some friends in the neighborhood. He was expected to return home on Sunday, but he did not come. Monday passed and no word came from him, when his friends became anxious, and on Tuesday search was instituted. This was kept up until Friday, when his body was found on the bank of the creek where he had been fishing, riddled with bullets, and robbed of all valuables as well as a part of the clothing. A Spaniard of San Antonio township was first suspected of the murder, but his innocence was fully established, and he was released. Sheriff Tunstead then became confident that Salvador, a big Indian outlaw, a bold and desperate fellow, whom the Indians called "Salvador the Brave," was the assassin. On Friday, the day before the murder of Mr. Rieger, Salvador was in Nicasio without funds, and he started that day for Tomales Bay, on a route that would take him through the region of the murder. The next Monday he was in Tomales with plenty of money, drinking copiously and spending freely. Although the Indians were loth to tell anything about him, they divulged the fact that he had a gold watch, and from their description the pants he wore were those of Rieger. May 6th Sheriff Tunstead took out a warrent for his arrest, and hearing that Salvador was at Marshall, went up there but did not find him; the indications were, however, that he had secreted himself in a rancheria on the Point Reyes side of the bay. Mr. Tunstead went to Olema, and got a volunteer posse, consisting of Hugh Walker, James Friend, Edward Lewis, Frank Woodson and James Duncan, all well armed, got into the saddle on Saturday night, and proceeded to Point Reyes. Before daylight on Sunday the rancheria was surrounded. Shortly after day-break the Sheriff, seeing no stir, gave a signal and the party closed in and instituted a search, but found no trace of him. The Indians told a great many conflicting stories, the only thing clear being their endeavor to screen Salvador. Still, it is now believed, that he was there at the time. The Sheriff and posse next searched every rancheria on the Tomales side of the bay, but got no trace of the desperado. At his juncture Mr. Tunstead received a despatch from two city detectives named Hogan and Bryan, saying that Salvador was at Nicasio; thither the indefatigable Sheriff at once proceeded, but the wily Indian had again given them the slip, and all trace of him was lost. The theory of the murder, as advanced by the officials was, that he was on his way to Tomales Bay when he encountered Rieger; that he first shot him in the side, and when he fell forward he fired the four shots into his back, then dragged him off under the bush and robbed him. Let us here give the description of the ruffian; complexion sallow; eyes and hair black; round, full features; heavy moustache; high cheek bones; scar between the eyebrows; scar on right cheek; scar on left wrist; several cupping marks on right forearm; well built and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds. You should be very carefull how you operate in attempting his arrest, as he is a powerfull and desperate man. When last seen he had a Henry rifle, a dragoon six-shooter, an English bull-dog five-shooter and a bowie-knife. He was committed to the State prison in September, 1867, for four years, for the murder of McKean on Tomales bay. He has a mother and sister at the Nicasio Rancheria, a sister at the rancheria on Tomales bay, in Marin county, and also a sister at the rancheria near Ukiah, Mendocino county. He requests all these places, and also all the rancherias on the Russian river." While a thorough and effective search was being made in all portions of Marin, circulars containing the above minute description had been sent into the adjacent counties, and no stone was left unturned so that his capture might be effected. On Saturday, the 17th of May, Mr. Tunstead received a telegram from Sheriff Dinwiddie, of Sonoma, asking for a warrent for the arrest of Salvador, who, he said, was on a rancheria near Sebastopol in that county. The requisite authority was at once dispatched and Mr. Dinwiddie proceeded to the scene. Mr. Walker, on whose place Salvador was, and who knew him as soon as he received the circular, informed Sheriff Dinwiddie that he was there. When the latter arrived, Mr. Walker pointed to an Indian house, telling him that he could find his man there, or ascertain where he was. Mr. Dinwiddie went in and asked an Indian where he was. He replied, "Salvador gone. Not here." The Sheriff returned to Mr. Walker and reported, but the latter reassured him, and he went back and asked the fellow for Salvador, who replied as before. The Sheriff then went back to Mr. Walker again, and this time Mr. W. went into the house with him. "Why," said Walker, "that is Salvador himself!" "Throw up your hands," said Dinwiddie; the Indian obeyed, and was forthwith handcuffed. He had no arms upon him,

his only weapon being a bowie knife. He was at once brought to San Rafael and lodged in the county jail. On the 26th of May he was examined before Justice of the Peace Hughes and was held to answer before the Grand Jury. He was indicted on the 2nd of June; on the 23d of July he was arraigned and allowed until the following day to plead to the indictment, when he entered a plea of not guilty, and Monday, the 28th, was set for trial. On that day the regular panel was exhausted without getting a jury, and a new venire of fifty was ordered, returnable on the 30th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, of which day the empaneling was completed and the trial commenced. The jury, which was composed of William Clear, Dhris. Hulbe, Thomas Redmond, James Stutt, James Mulhern, T.H. Collins, Louis Peter, James Fagan, A.J. Edwards, J.S. Maybee, John Bustin, P.L. Bourne, found a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Monday, August 4th, was set for passing sentence. On that date the death sentence was passed by the Court in the manner following: To the usual question, whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he replied, no. The court then said: It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that you, the defendant, Salvador, standing as you do, convicted by the verdict of the jury of murder in the first degree, for having feloniously wilfully, premeditatedly, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered Paul Rieger, in Marin county, State of California, on the 19th day of April, A.D. 1879, and are adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree, the judgement of the Court and sentence of the law is that you, Salvador, be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Marin, to be by him, said Sheriff, taken at a time to be appointed and named in a warrent to be issued in pursuance of this judgement, to some place within the walls of the county jail of Marin county, or to some other convenient private place in said county of Marin, and that you there be hanged by the neck by said Sheriff until you are dead, and may Heaven have mercy on your soul. The warrent was forwarded to Sheriff Tunstead in due course, and Thursday, the 2nd of October, fixed for the execution, previous to the carrying out of which, he made a confession, so horrible in its details, that all crimes hitherto enacted on this coast pail before the atrocities of this fiend's life. His first crime of note was the stabbing to death of his brother Cruz, at Nicasion in 1860, during a quarrel. He was not arrested for this. The next murder committed was that of an Indian named Jose, who, Salvador says, threatened to kill him. He found this victim on Paper Mill creek, and stabbed him to death. The murder was never unraveled until Salvador confessed it. In 1866, Salvador killed an Indian called Whisky Bill, at Bodega, Sonoma county. This occurred in an attack made by Bill and some other Indians on his brother. In this case he was acquitted on the grounds of self-defence. In the same year he was arrested for the murder of McKeon on Tomales Bay. His brother-in-law, Jose De Lazanto, and his own brother assisted him to evade arrest, and during the fight De Lazantos was killed by the officers, and his brother received wounds of which he died soon after. Salvador was shot seven times and at length arrested. He was sent to the penitentiary for seven years for the murder of McKeon, which affair he afterward denied being implicated in. Shortly after his release he killed an unknown Indian with a knife in a quarrel in Sanel valley. This crime until his confession was also a mystery. In 1878 Salvador and a companion kicked a chinaman to death on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, whom, he alleged, assaulted a squaw named Big Mary. This is the same that led Salvador's pursuers off the scent after the murder of Rieger, enabling him to escape. Salvador's sister once swore out a warrant at Nicasio for Salvador's arrest for threats to kill her. His last devilish deed was committed while he was seeking protection from the rain under a tree. Rieger came in sight without seeing him, and he shot him dead. After the crime he remained in Marin county for several days, but, becoming alarmed, he left for San Jose, via Saucelito and Oakland, from which place he walked to his destination. In San Jose, he stayed with Jose Salazar for three days, when he returned to Marin county, via Petaluma, on foot. On the 12th of May, after leaving Petaluma, he, from a high hill saw Sheriff Tunstead and posse, who were searching for him. He then went to Sebastopol, near which place he was arrested as above described. Such is this chapter of horrors; let us wind up the dreary story with an account of his last moments of life: At eleven o'clock on the day appointed for the expiation of his manifold crimes, Mr. Rieger's son and several others entered the cell of the condemned, who fell upon his knees before them, asking for their forgiveness. The gentlemen shook hands with him and left. Immediately thereafter he was taken into the cell occupied by his mother and sisters during the night. He embraced them all, standing the wallings of his mother without flinching. His mother then uttered a weird, wild prayer in the Indian dialect, and laid her hands upon the head of her son, who had sunk do-

wn upon his knees before the crouching figure of the old woman. At half-past twelve he partook with apparent relish of his last meal. Meanwhile the doors of the Court House had been barred and locked; those holding invitations to witness the execution were admitted by a small door in the fence. Thomas H. Estey then proceeded to adjust the rope, a three quarter-inch whale-line, to the cross-beam, and everything being in readiness, the Sheriff, accompanied by his deputies, and the reporters of the press, proceeded to the cell of the condemned man. The reading of the death warrant produced no visible effect upon Salvador, who during the whole time held a small crucifix between his hands, without the slightest vibration. The march to the gallows was then taken, with Sheriffs Tunstead, and Dinwiddie, of Sonoma, at the head of the procession. Following them, with firm step walked the culprit, between two Spanish padres in their robes of office, chanting the prayers for the dying. Under-Sheriff Gordon and Deputy Burtchaell followed. Several other Deputy Sheriffs brought up the rear. Arrived upon the scaffold, Salvador, with a desperate look downward upon the treacherous trap, took his position under the gibbet. To the question of the Sheriff, whether he had anything to state before he met his fate, he answered in a low voice: "I am thankfull to you all, and especially to Sheriff Tunstead, for the kind treatment I have received. I know I have committed a terrible crime and am willing to give up my life for it." The straps were then placed around the doomed man's legs and arms, who, untill then, stood up unflinchingly among the officers who surrounded him. But when Under-Sheriff Gordon adjusted the fatal noose around his neck, a slight tremor commenced to run through the limbs of the criminal. Sheriff Tunstead, without delay, slipped the black cap on his head, and stepping back, waved his handkerchief to Deputy Duncan. A slight motion of the latter's hand and precisely at twenty minutes past one in the afternoon of October 2, 1879, the heavy trap shot down, leaving the murderer of Paul Rieger suspended in mid-air.

Note: I decided to give this account in full for its dramatic impact. Jose Salazar's son was also hung at the Marin County Courthouse yard. It also illustrates how different life was in those days, at least in Marin Co. The Marin Co. Hist. Society Bulletin of Sep. 1967 re-published an article from the Argonaut of May 31, 1879 which tells of a party going through Pomponio Canyon in Marin Co. A young Indian gave a silent offering evidently at a rock where this was done. When ridiculed for his superstition he replied that he was the grandson of Pomponio who had been a renegade Indian who killed Mission Indians during an earlier period. There is a Pomponio Creek in San Mateo Co. also named for this Indian. The article says that the young Indian with the party returning from a rodeo was thought to be the Salvador who years later murdered Paul Rieger. The San Francisco Westerners Argonaut of May 1975 is devoted to the career of Pomponio with an article by Alan K. Brown.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, b. 20-21 Aug. 1845, Rancho Corte Madera de Novato, Marin ? 12
bap. 31 Oct. ? 1845, Misn. San Rafael, Pts: Juan Martin & Dominga
padrinos: Juan Tomasa Cantua. Father from Gt. Britain and gr-
Reid & Hilaria San- antee of Rancho Corte de Madera de Novato and
chez Pomponio Canyon is partly on the south of this
Rancho site - Sausal Creek is here.

After marriage
lived in Span-
ish town, Chi-
leno Valley or
nearby area

m. St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma, p. 23, July 29, 1867
Alexander Martin, nat. of Cal. son of Juan Martin and Antonia
Tomasa (Cantua) to Maria A. Salazar, a nat. of Cal. & dau. of
Joseph Salazar & Antonia Arroyo. Witnesses: Ignacio Bojorques,
Leonicia Bojorques. Note: Cannot identify Ignacio B. Dionicia B.
was a dau. of Angel Bojorques and his 2nd. wife, Ma. Clara Hig-
uera widow of Anastacio Talamantes.

m. 2 Carrie or Clara no other data

m. 3. Maria Carrillo, dau. of Julio Carrillo II & Adelena West in
d. 1884

wife:

MARIA ANTONIA de JESUS SALAZAR, b. 1848 ? bap. Misn. S.F. de Solano, 3 mos. old.
leg. dau. of Jose Salazar & Ma. Antonia Arroyo.
Sponsors: Jose de Jesus Berreyesa & Ma. Antonia
Garcia.

d.

Children: One baptism. St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma. Bap. Aug. 5. 1868, Fernan-
dum Alexandro Bojorques (?), son of Alexandro Bojorques and Maria Antonia
Salazar. Child born July 6, 1868. Sponsors: Joseph Cantio (Cantua ?) and
Maria Howe. Note: I do not know why Martin is listed as Bojorques. Maria
Howe was a dau. of Henry Howe & Ma. Angelina de la Luz Bojorques. Evident-
ly Maria Howe is the same who m. Judson Cramer. Cannot be sure that the
Alexander Martin who m. Carrie or Clara and then Maria Carrillo is the
same person. The 1881-82 Directory of San Jose and Santa Clara Co. has
the following Salazars: Maria A. widow, 466 1st. St. Angelo, laborer, 226
San Carlos & Isadora, same address. Alexander Martin's sponsors for his
baptism were man & wife. Part of Reid's mill, the main timbers still stan-
d in a park in Mill Valley. He was grantee of Rancho Corte Madera del
Presidio of that area and his wife was grantee of Tamalpais or San Clem-
ente #441, National Archives, Social and Economic Records Division, Rec-
ord Group 49. Her grant is not mentioned in any books, to my knowledge.

Other children?

IT IS IN RANCHOS OF CALIF. BY R. G. COWAN

A Brand of Alexander Martin, Apr. 10, 1855, Brand Book, Marin Co. sent by
Charmaine Burdell

Off the south side of Chileno Valley Road just over the grant line of Rancho Bolsa de Tomales is the gloomy and semi derelict two story Victorian house described in the Marin Co. History of 1880 as a showplace of its time. It was built by the widow of William Brown. He was originally from Zanesville, Ohio, born there Nov. 4, 1825. He had lived in Missouri and married Sarah of Davis Co. Missouri. They came over the plains in 1853 to Calif. and were at Pine Grove, Sierra Co. In 1855 they moved to San Antonio Township, Marin Co. acquiring 1,300 acres. He left six children. His widow married George F. Ward on Sep. 12, 1878, who had been a teacher in Missouri until he came to Petaluma in 1877 and took over the Brown farm. The house he and Wm. Brown's widow had built was started in June 1878.

On Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876, William Brown took money from one bank, deposited some in another and may have done other transactions and started home in a buggy pulled by two horses. He may have been observed getting money out of a bank by Andronico Yguerra (Higuera). He may have had \$60.00 in silver. Brown stopped at the Dairyman's saloon where he met Juan Salazar. Evidently Salazar and Yguerra arrived separately. After some drinking Salazar seems to have left on foot Brown followed and at or near the Chileno Valley Crossroads-Spanish Twn area Brown gave Salazar a lift in his buggy at Alex Martin's, evidently the same who was Salazar's brother in law. When they arrived at the next saloon at the crossroads Brown stayed in the buggy and Salazar evidently paid for some drinks. Brown wanted Salazar to accompany him home and had evidently fallen asleep in the buggy for a while. Salazar left on foot to get his coat at Alex Martin's and was accompanied by his sister Encarnacion who with another sister lived with the Wallaces who ran the saloon. Salazar did not return to the saloon but borrowed a horse from Martin so he could go to Ysidro Bojarcues to get another horse to go get his shot gun that he had loaned to his half brother Jose Dolores at Point arena at Tomales Bay. Jose Dolores own shot gun needed to be fixed.

William Brown was overtaken at a bridge across Chileno Creek near his home and lassoed, stabbed, hit on the head and robbed. Brown's cries were actually heard by members of his family who thought it was children playing. P. Zamorani and his brother later found Brown's buggy and notified the family. Brown's body was found in a ditch by the road a little later. A neighbor, Wallace also said he told Brown's family of finding the buggy. William Brown was first thought to be the victim of an accident and the authorities were notified and conducted an examination. Two of the four knife wounds would have been fatal and he had been struck on the head with a revolver and there was a mark on his neck from the lasso that had pulled him from the buggy. After his arrest Juan Salazar showed where Andronico Yguerra had buried money, a gold ring, watch and chain by a creek. Ned and Charles Howe, present when the items were buried were also arrested. Juan Salazar lived with them and two of their brothers on the south bank of San Antonio Creek, Billy and Ignacio Howe at Henry Howe's. They then went to the Wallace's tavern, Yguerra with Ned Howe and Juan Salazar with Billy Howe, two each on a horse. Twelve to fourteen dollars were spent. Charles Bowman testified Yguerra and Juan Salazar were with William and Ignacio Howe. Juan Salazar said the crime had been planned by Andronico Yguerra who did the stabbing while he had lassoed Brown. Andronico Yguerra who had been in the area and was half Indian, was sentenced to twenty years in San Quentin and evidently died there.

Juan Salazar also confessed to a murder he could not have committed because he was in jail in Santa Rosa at the time. John McKnight was murdered by Veto Galindo and one Cibrian or Sebrían and Andronico Yguerra was present but Juan Salazar was not.

The newspaper accounts tell of Juan Salazar's jocular attitude, coolness at the hanging. When the black bag was put over his head he said "Goodby Sheriff!" He was visited in Jail by his sisters. An uncle (Frank Williams?) took interest in him and his father came for the body. One paper said he was the illegitimate son of Henry Howe (Sr.) and Mrs. Salazar. His sister Juana, in the trial was also asked about her parentage but denied she was a daughter of anyone except her parents Jose Salazar and his wife. Juan Salazar commended the officers for their good treatment and his repentant statement named liquor as a factor in his crimes was probably prepared by a priest who had visited him before the execution.

Sources of data on Juan Salazar are: History of Marin Co. 1880, 1972,
Marin Co. Journal, Apr. 12, 1877, May, 5, 1877, May, 24 & 31 (3 articles) 1877,
The Weekly Argus, Petaluma, Oct. 27, 1876, Nov. 3, 1876, Mar. 30, 1877, May 18, 1877,
S.F. Alta, Oct. 24, 1876, Oct. 25. S.F. Bulletin, May 31, 1877 June 1, 1877
Daily Evening Post, May 31. 1877, Daily Evening Bulletin, May 31, 1877
Inquisition on the body of William Brown of Chileno Valley, Filed Nov. 8, 1876
Trial of Juan Salazar and Minutes are in the State of Calif. Archives, Sacramento
on loan from Marin Co. Except for one newspaper article in the Bancroft Library,
U.C. Berkely, the newspaper articles were sent by Charmaine Burdell.

PAULO (John ?) MURZI, b. c. 1851, Isle of Elba, Tuscany, Italy
 m. 29 Sep. 1877 by John Cavanaugh, civil ceremony, Petaluma, Cal
 Witnesses: Carmel Igera & Aubornia Olivera of San Antonio,
 d. 10 Dec. 1921, San Francisco, Marin Co.
 bur. Italian cem. Colma, San Mateo Co.

wife:

MARIA JUANA SALAZAR, b. 26 Aug. 1857, Jose Williams ranch nr. Chileno Valley?
 pts: Jose Salazar & wife Maria Antonia Arroyo-Bojorques
 bap. 13 Sep. 1857, St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma, by Rev. L.
 Auger. Sponsors: Pedro Bojorques & Mary Bojorques (his dau.)
 d. 19 Aug. 1938, San Francisco, bur. Italian cem. Colma.

Children:

1. TERESA, b. 1881, Toscana Hotel, S.F.
 m. Jacob Rehm, pts. from Germany. Lived in S.F.
 d. 2 Feb. 1973, Cerro Gardens, Daly City, San Mateo Co. bur. Colma.
2. ELVERA, b. 1883, Rocca Home, Fisherman's, Tomales Bay, Marin Co. (now Marconi)
 m. Arthur Bauman, pts. from Germany. A son, Arthur Jr. d. single. Lived in
 d. Dec. 1976, Oakland, bur. " Alameda
3. ELBANA, b. S.F.
 m. Vincent Mascarello, two daughters, single
 d. 18 Aug. 1975, Martin's Beach, San Mateo Co. Lived in S.F.
4. EDITH, b. Monterey
 m. Albert Forsell, Swedish descent, no issue. Lived in S.F.
 d. 24 Oct. 1982
5. EUPHEMIA, b. Santa Cruz,
 m. 1915, Misn. S.F. de Asis to Frank Cardinalli an orphan. Live in Pi-
 d. 1981 ttsburg, Calif.
 A son Ross has two sons
6. JENNY, b. c. 1890, S.F.
 m. Vincent Mascarello who later m. her sister Elbana
 d. 20 Sep. 1912, S.F.
7. RICHARD, b. 27 Apr. 1896, Capitola, Cal.
 m. Elizabeth McClellan, Irish descent. Two sons, deceased, descendants,
 d. 2 Mar. 1962, Alameda, bur. Oakland Hayward area
8. PAUL, b. 23 Oct. 1899, S.F.
 m. Lucille in middle age, no issued. 19 June 1964, Oakland, bur.
 Veterans cem. San Mateo Co.
9. JOHN, b. S.F.
 m. Viola Righton, English descent. A son had children by 1st. wife.
 d. 1963 ? bur. Holy Cross, Colma

There were a few others who died in infancy like Albert in the 1880 census

1880 Nicasio Township (Fisherman's, Tomales Bay)

179-249 Muris (Murzi) Paulo wn 24 fisherman b. Italy, pts. Italy

Jenny wf 21 keeps house b. Calif. pts. Calif. In the next household was the family of Salvatore Rocca where Elvera Murzi was born. Peter Rocca's wife was of Miwok Indian descent and he was 7½ in the census. He died in Kentfield 18 Nov. 1970, bur. Calvary, Petaluma. The Murzi daughters used to visit the Roccas in the early 1900's. Paolo Murzi was in the Italian navy and jumped ship from the Garibaldi at S.F. He went up to Fisherman's at Tomales bay where Italian fisherman married Indian girls. His daughter Euphemia (called Fanny) told me he met her mother Juana-Jenny when he was walking inland from Tomales Bay, probably Verde Canyon-Salmon Creek which leads to Chileno Valley and Petaluma, I think, and met Maria Juana Salazar who was riding horseback coming from the other direction. After their marriage other neighbors were Juan (Bautista) Bojorques who married Elizabeth Howe, who were 1st cousins their pts. being Juan Bojorques and Maria Angelina de la Luz Bojorques de Howe. As the birthplaces of some children show the Murzis moved up and down the coast. At one time they lived in the so called first theatre adobe in Monterey when it was still a private residence. Jacob Rehm and Teresa Murzi were my grandparents and had three children, Elvera d. at 6 mos. Elizabeth Ann who m. twice, daughter and son who are married with children. And Richard Eugene m. Helen Casement, 2 sons.

Ancestor Chart 1.

Name of Compiler ROGER REHMAddress 4601 LAKE ROAD #104City, State W. SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95691

Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 JACOB REHM
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1878
p.b. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
m. S.F.?
d. 30 SEP. 1955
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

2 RICHARD EUGENE REHM
(Father of No. 1)
b. 7 JAN. 1903
p.b. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
m. 29 MAY 1926, S.F. CALIF.
d. 21 JAN. 1980
p.d. W. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

5 TERESA MURZI
(Mother of No. 2)
b. c. 1881
p.b. TOSCANA HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
d. 2 FEB. 1973
p.d. CERRO GARDENS, SAN MATEO CO, CALIF.

1 ROGER REHM
b. 27 JAN. 1930
p.b. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
m.
d.
p.d.

6 FRANCIS CASEMENT
(Father of No. 3)
b. c. 1861
p.b. COPPEROPOLIS, CALAVERAS CO, CALIF.
m. c. 1889 S.F.?
d. 1945
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

3 HELEN CASEMENT
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 15 JULY 1903
p.b. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
d.
p.d.

7 ANNA MARIE SCHROEDER
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 1865
p.b. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
d. 1939
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. d.
p.b. p.d.

8 JACOB REHM
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. GERMANY
m. GERMANY
d. 10 DEC. 1927
p.d. SANTA ROSA, CALIF. U.S.A.
9 LUTZ ?
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 PAULO MURZI
(Father of No. 5)
b. c. 1851
p.b. ISLE OF ELBA, TUSCANY, ITALY
m. 27 SEP. 1877, PETALUMA, CALIF.
d. 13 SEP. 1921
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
[LISTED AS JOHN MURZI IN STATE OF CAL. VITAL STATISTICS]

11 MARIA JUANA SALAZAR
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 26 AUG. 1857
p.b. RANCHO LAGUNA de SAN ANTONIO, MARIN CO.
d. 19 AUG. 1938
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

12 WILLIAM KENNEDY CASEMENT
(Father of No. 6)
b. 28 JULY 1830
p.b. BALLYMENA, ANTRIM, N. IRELAND
m. 7 MAR. 1857, FALLON HOUSE, COLUMBIA, TUOLUMNE CO, CALIF.
d. 23 AUG. 1909
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

13 JEANNETTE THOMPSON
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b. GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
d. BEFORE HER HUSBAND
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

14 JOHANN DETHLIEF SCHROEDER
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1830
p.b. ALSEN-SLEWIG, THEN DENMARK, NOW IN GERMANY
m. ?
d. ?
p.d. S.F.?

15 DOROTHEA DAUBER
(Mother of No. 7)
b. c. 1843
p.b. BAUWERVENDE,
d. ?
p.d. S.F.?

16 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
17 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
18 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
19 b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
20 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
21 THERESA ?
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.
22 JOSE SALAZAR
b. c. 1821 SAN JOSE, CAL. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. 31 OCT. 1847, WISH. S.F. de ASIS, CAL.
d. AFTER, 1880. SAN JOSE ?
23 MARIA ANTONIA ARROYO BOJORDOS
SAN (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b. 19 MAY 1828 JOSE, CAL.
d. 1868, SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC, CHILENO VALLEY, FATHER FROM ISLE OF MAN
24 WILLIAM CASEMENT
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.
25 MARY KENNEDY
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.
26 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
27 b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
28 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
29 b. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
31 b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

Ancestor Chart 2.

Name of Compiler ROGER REHM
 Address 4601 LANE ROAD #184
 City, State W. SACRAMENTO, CAL.
 Date MAY 11, 1990

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
 person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death

4 JOSE MARIA SALAZAR
 (Father of No. 2)
 DIDN'T COME TO CALIF.

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

1ST HUSB. OF #3.
 2 JOSE MIGUEL SALAZAR
 (Father of No. 1)

b. c. 1781
 p.b. GUADALUPE, JALISCO, MEXICO
 m. 21 NOV. 1816, WITH STA CLARA CALIF.
 d. 2 NOV. 1839. BUR. 3rd. WITH STA CLARA.
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

5 JOSEFA ANDRADE
 (Mother of No. 2)
 DIDN'T COME TO CALIF.

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

1 JOSE SALAZAR

b. c. 1821 BAPTISM NOT FOUND
 p.b. SAN JOSE, CALIF.
 m. 31 OCT. 1847, WITH S.F. de ASIS MOKIG. de
 d. 1890?
 p.d. SAN JOSE?

1ST HUSB. OF #7

8 HERNANDEGILDO YENASIO BOJORQUEZ
 (Father of No. 3)

b. 13 APR. 1778
 p.b. SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO, CAL.
 m. 11 OCT. 1799, WITH STA CLARA CAL
 d. 30 MAR. 1807
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

3 MARIA ANTONIA de GRACIA BOJORQUEZ
 (Mother of No. 1)

b. 15 JAN. 1801.
 p.b. WITH SAN JOSE, CALIF.
 d. 29 DEC. 1862
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

7 MARIA GERTRUDIS VILLAVICENCIO
 (Mother of No. 3)

b. 2 OCT. 1784
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

Maria Antonia Bojorques
 (Spouse of No. 1)

b. 19 MAY 1828
 d. 1868
 p.d. SMALLPOX, CHILENO VALLEY, MEXICO

8 (Father of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

12 PEDRO ANTONIO BOJORQUEZ ✓
 (Father of No. 6)

b. 1754
 p.b. LA VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
 m. 2. 20 JULY 1777, WITH S.F. de ASIS CAL
 d. 5 NOV. 1815
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

13 MARIA ANGELA de LA LUZ TREJO ✓
 (Mother of No. 6)
 WIDOW OF DOMINGO ALVISO ✓

b. c. 1742
 p.b. SAN MIGUEL de MOKCASITAS, SONORA, MEX.

d. 3 JAN. 1803
 p.d. MONTEREY PRESIDIO, CALIF.

14 RAFAEL de JESUS VILLAVICENCIO
 (Father of No. 7)
 1ST WITH SAN GABRIEL, 1772

b. 1751
 p.b. LORETO WITH PRESIDIO, BAJA CAL
 m. 23 JUNE 1773, WITH SAN ANTONIO, CALIF.
 d. MAY 1812, BUR. 28th. WITH STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

15 MARIA YLDEFONSA BERGAS
 (Mother of No. 7)
 INDIAN

b. c. 1754
 p.b. LIMA INDIAN VILLAGE, CALIF.
 d. 31 OCT. 1797
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 JUAN JOSE BOJORQUEZ
 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28 MANUEL VILLAVICENCIO
 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29 GERTRUDIS ACERDO
 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Ancestor Chart 3.

✓ CAME IN 1776
d. ANZA EXP.

18

Name of Compiler ROGER REHM
Address 4601 LAKE ROAD #184
City, State W. SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
Date MAY 11, 1990

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. _____ on chart No. _____.

Chart No. _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

ALSO CALLED HERNANDEZ
4 VICENTE ANTONIO ARROYO
(Father of No. 2)
b. c. 1766
p.b. VALLE DE STA. BARBARA, DURANGO, MEXICO
m. 7 MAY 1781, WITH STA. CLARA, CAL.
d. 23 NOV. 1806
p.d. MONTEREY PRESIDIO, CAL.

2 VICTOR JOSE ARROYO
(Father of No. 1)
b. 14 JUNE 1787
p.b. MONTEREY PRESIDIO, CALIF.
m. SINGLE
d. 22 NOV. 1839
p.d. MISH SAN MIGUEL, CALIF.

5 MARIA JUANA DOLORES AMEZQUITA
(Mother of No. 2)
b. c. 1766
p.b. TUBAC PRESIDIO, SONORA, MEX.
d.
p.d.

1 MARIA ANTONIA BOJORQUES
ARROYO-
b. 19 MAY 1828
p.b. SAN JOSE, CALIF.
m. 31 OCT. 1847 WITH S.F. & ASIS, CAL.
d.
p.d. 1868 SMALL POX EPIDEMIC, CHILENO VALLEY, RANCHO LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO

GRANTEE: RANCHO LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO
8 BARTOLOME FRANCISCO BOJORQUEZ
(Father of No. 3)
b. 25 AUG. 1780
p.b. MISH STA. CLARA, CALIF.
m. NOV. 1803, WITH STA. CLARA, CAL.
d. 4 SEP. 1863
p.d. CHILENO VALLEY,

3 JUANA MARIA BOJORQUES
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 MARIA NICOLASA LINARES
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 9 SEP. 1784
p.b. MISH STA. CLARA, CAL.
d. 20 APR. 1869
p.d. CHILENO VALLEY, RANCHO LAGUNA DE SAN ANTONIO

JOSE SALAZAR
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. c. 1821

d.

1890's?

8 DIONISIO HERNANDEZ ARROYO
DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
1ST WIFE OF #9 (Father of No. 4)
b. c. 1740
p.b.
m. c. 176
d.
p.d.

9 MARIA JOSEFA de ACUNA ✓
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 JUAN ANTONIO AMEZQUITA ✓
MULATTO (Father of No. 5)
2ND WIFE WAS #9
b. 1734
p.b. METAPE, SONORA, MEX.
m.
d.
p.d.

11 JUANA MARIA de GAUNA ✓
1ST WIFE OF #10 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d. 24 FEB. 1777
p.d. SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO, CALIF.

12 PEDRO ANTONIO BOJORQUEZ ✓
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1754
p.b. LA VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
m. 2. 20 JULY 1777, WITH S.F. & ASIS, CALIF.
d. 5 NOV. 1815
p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

13 MARIA ANGELA de la LUZ ✓
TREJO (Mother of No. 6)
b. c. 1742
p.b. SAN MIGUEL de HORCASITAS, SONORA, MEX.
d. 3 JAN. 1803
p.d. MONTEREY PRESIDIO, CAL. BUT THERE

14 JOSE ANTONIO YGNACIO ✓
LINARES (Father of No. 7)
b. 1745
p.b. SAN MIGUEL de HORCASITAS, SONORA, MEX.
m.
d. 5 JUNE 1805
p.d. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

15 MARIA GERTRUDIS RIVAS ✓
(Mother of No. 7)
b. c. 1754
p.b. SAN MIGUEL de HORCASITAS, SONORA, MEX.
d. 7 DEC. 1813
p.d. SAN JOSE, CAL.

16 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
17 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
18 MANUEL de ACUNA DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
19 PETRA TADEA " " "
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.
20 MANUEL AMEZQUITA DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
21 b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
22 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
23 b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
24 JUAN JOSE BOJORQUEZ DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
25 7 b. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
26 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
27 b. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.
28 GREGORIO LINARES DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
29 MANUELA GONZALES " " "
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.
30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
m.
d.
31 b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
d.

Chart #1

- #10 Paulo Murzi jumped ship from the Italian Naval ship Garibaldi when it was in S.F. Bay. He went to Tomales Bay where a colony of Italian fisherman lived at Fisherman's now Marconi. There are still people named Murzi on the Isle of Elba.
- #12 William Kennedy Casement came to Calif. in the Mexican-American War. Saw no action, took part in the gold rush. Had a ranch, nr. Copperopolis? He was somehow related to Sir Roger Casement who was knighted by the British Gov't in 1910 for his exposure of the treatment of natives in the Belgian Congo and the Putamayo of South America when forced to gather wild rubber. He was later hung for his part in the Irish rebellion of 1916.
- #22 Jose Salazar's baptism has not been found but his marriage record says "orig. de San Jose" which indicates he was a son of Jose Miguel Salazar & wife Maria Antonia de Gracia Bojorques next chart. #2 & #3.

Chart #2

- #3 Maria Antonia de Gracia Bojorques married two more times. 2nd. husb. was Jose Antonio Hernandez, 3rd. was Joseph White.
- #6 Hermenegildo Ygnacio Bojorquez was the brother of #6 Bartolome Francisco Bojorquez on the next chart.
- #7 Maria Gertrudis Villavicencio married two more times. 2nd. husb. was Jose Casimiro Cornejo and 3rd. was Jose Antonio Rodriguez.
- #12 Pedro Antonio Bojorquez married 3 times. His first wife was Maria Francisca de Lara who came with him in the de Anza exp. to Calif. His 3rd. wife was Maria Dolores Amezcuita #5 on the next chart. 2nd. wife was the widow of Domingo Alviso.
- #15 Maria Ildefonsa Bergas was an Indian who took the surname of her baptismal sponsor. The village of Lima may have been at Misn. San Antonio but Kroeber's map in his Handbook of Calif. Indians shows it on the coast. Site uncertain.
- #28 Could be the same Manuel Villavicencio who did an early map of the S.F. Bay from data sent down to Baja Calif. P. 104, The First Spanish Entry into San Francisco Bay 1775, ed. by John Galvin, John Howell Books, 1971.

Chart #3

- #2 Victor Jose Arroyo, See the Los Californianos Noticias, Jan-Feb-Mar. 1987, Vol 19 #1, Notas de las Anales del Pueblo de San Jose. Investigated for his affair with Juana Maria Bojorques #3 on same chart. For his escapades in the grizzly Bear disguise of bear skins see: H.H. Bancroft's Hist. of Calif. Vol. II, pp. 381-82 and also Dos Californios by Harry Knill.
- #9 Maria Josefa de Acuna came to Calif. in the de Anza exp. with her 2nd. husb. Jose Antonio Garcia bringing her 2 children by 1st. husb. Dionisio Hernandez Arroyo as well as those by Garcia. Her 3rd husb. was Juan Antonio Amezcuita #10, widower of #11 Juana Maria de Gauna.

ENCARNACION (EMMA) SALAZAR, b. c. 1861 to Jose Salazar & Ma. Ant. Arceyo-Bojorques 20
m. 1. Adolph Arnesto in 1878 (Marin Journal, Jan. 16,
m. 2. William Wescott - 1901? 1879)
d. 8 Apr. 1909, shot by 2nd. husband.
children - a daughter Elma, m. Silva, who was a

conductor on the big red trains in Oakland. There was an only son, John Silva who used to write to Elvera Murzi-Bauman before the 2nd. World War. He had stayed with Maria Juana Salazar-Murzi in S.F. He was a seaman. My late father Richard E. Rehm, and his mother were there on vacation when Emma Salazar was shot by her 2nd husband. When talking with Pete Rocca in the late 1960's who knew my grandmother and her sisters (Elvera was born in the Rocca home, one story long, facing Tomales Bay) he noticed my looking at the shoreline and said some people said they saw a big white dog dragging a coffin out of the water.

Index to Marin Marriages has a license to marry issued Oct. 16, 1878 to her 1st. husband and Emma Salazar. Her 2nd. husband was evidently descended from the Garcias of southern Marin Co. A Wescott had married into that family.

Marin County Tocsin Sat. Apr. 10, 1909

William Wescott living near Marshall's shot and killed his wife in their house at that place Thursday evening. After he rushed from the house, taking with him his rifle. Sheriff Taylor was telephoned to and immediately left in an automobile arriving there a little while later. A slight search discovered Wescott's body in the roadway. He had committed suicide. The Wescott's were part Indian. The man was the descendant of one of the old white settlers of the county.

S.F. Call, Fri. Apr. 9, 1909 1/7
MURDERER HUNTED BY BIG POSSE,

Billy Wescott, Halfbreed Indian Rancher, Slays Wife and Flees Justice-Neighbor who Witnessed Shooting, Warned Sheriff After Being Attacked in Field-Fugitive Heads for Point Reyes After Securing Arms, Ammunition and Provisions-Desperate Fight Is Expected Before "Bad Man" is Captured by Pursuers-
(Special Despatch to the Call)

SAN RAFAEL, April 8, -Armed men headed by Sheriff William Taylor are scouring the mountainous country around Marshalls tonight in search of Billy Wescott, halfbreed Indian rancher, who, after killing his wife and attempting to shoot a man who witnessed his act, fled into hiding, taking with him a good supply of provisions, ammunition and his rifle. Westcott is a dead shot and has long had the reputation of being one of the bad men of the country. The probabilities are that he will not submit to an arrest without a desperate fight.

Shot Fired at Neighbor

Westcott shot his wife early this evening near his ranch home, William Hazlitt, a neighboring rancher, who was passing the place at the time, witnessed the act and immediately started running toward the scene. When within a short distance from it Wescott observed his approach and, spinning on his heel, brought his rifle to his shoulder. Hazlitt, unarmed, turned and fled, Westcott followed, reloading his rifle as he ran.

He pursued Hazlitt for a short distance, but seeing the latter was outstripping him he returned to the ranch home, and hastily gathering together some provisions and a good supply of ammunition, struck out for the rough country, heading for Point Reyes.

The alarm was telephoned to San Rafael as soon as possible, and Sheriff William Taylor, accompanied by Constable George Agnew and George Martin of San Anselmo, all three crack rifle shots, left for Marshall, a distance of 30 miles, in an automobile. The hunt through the mountains began without delay, but with the utmost caution as Westcott is known to be a man of desperate traits.

Westcott has fallen foul of the law on numerous occasions. A few days ago the authorities of San Rafael were notified that an attempt had been made to burn a camp near Marshalls and Westcott was suspected of having had a hand in the affair. The killing of his wife, it is thought was the result of a quarrel.

Altercations between the Wescotts were no uncommon affairs and the presumption is that the killing was brought about solely by the man's hot ungovernable temper.

That Westcott will surrender without a fight no one believes. The man is thoroughly familiar with the country, and the fact that he took arms, provisions and ammunition is accepted as an indication of a determination not to be captured alive. If necessary more pursuers will leave San Rafael to join the hunt, but it is thought that the ranching country around Marshall will supply a large enough posse.

S.F. Call Sat. Apr. 10, 1909 12/4

SUICIDE IS FATE OF WIFE MURDERER

"Billy" Westcott, Hard Pressed by Pursuers, Cheats Gallows by Killing Self

SAN RAFAEL, April 10.-Eluding the posse which was attempting to capture him for murdering his wife last night near Marshalls, "Billy" Wescott returned to the scene of his crime early this morning and within sight of his cabin, where his dead wife lay, he pressed his rifle barrel against his forehead, released the trigger with his toe and blew a jagged hole through his skull. There he was found dead a few minutes afterward by Sheriff Taylor and Constable Agnew, who had been attracted by the shot.

Before the murderer turned the gun on himself he had fled, terrified before the posse which was but a short way behind. Every point was guarded, and as the roads are few and the ways of reaching outside points are only over the roads the man grew desperate.

Before midnight Sheriff William Taylor, Constable George Agnew and Deputy George Martin arrived and immediately took up the manhunt in the dark.

Westcott was hard pressed and finally he gave up in despair, and leaving his horse, ammunition and provisions behind in the chaparral, he slipped back toward the cabin and blew out his brains.

Among the hunters the news of the murderer's suicide was heard with general tones of relief, for Westcott had long borne the reputation of a bad man and one who was quick with the gun.

From what can be gathered the murderer slew his wife in a quarrel brought on by himself in fear that she would tell the authorities what she knew of a number of mysterious fires in the camps along Tomales bay. Six months ago the desperado was lodged in the county jail, on her complaint, for beating his wife.

As soon as the news of the murder reached San Rafael last night Coroner F. W. Sawyer hastened to the scene in an automobile and the inquest was held over suicide and victim.

Inquest 841 Marin Co.

(Inquests were on loan to the State archives but were returned to Marin Co.)

INQUISITION AND CAUSE OF DEATH OF

MRS. EMMA WESCOTT

MARSHALL'S APRIL 9th 1909

DR. F.E. SAWYER, CORONER

The jury having been duly impaneled, and sworn, the following proceedings were had:-

Statement by the Coroner:- Gentlemen of the jury, we are now sitting upon the remains of Mrs. Emma Wescott, who came to her death on the eighth day of April.

Testimony of Mrs. Elma Silva.

Mrs. Silva, being sworn by the Coroner deposes and says:-

Questions by the Coroner:-

Q. What is your name in full? A. Mrs. Elma Silva.

Q. Where do you reside? A. 806 Grove St, Oakland.

Q. You are the daughter of Mrs. Westcott? A. Yes.

Q. What was her name? A. Emma Wescott.

Q. Her age? A. About 47 years.

Q. Where was she born. A. In California. She has been the wife of Mr. Westcott for the last eight years.

Q. Mrs. Silva, you were with your mother yesterday afternoon? A. Yes.

Q. Will you make a short statement to the jury relative to the trouble preceeding your mother's death? A. I came over from Oakland several days ago, at the request of my mother, to visit her, and have been with her ever since. She has been having trouble with Mr. Westcott lately; he has taken most of the furniture over to his sister's, Mrs. Freese. Yesterday afternoon he was sitting on the sofa in

the front room he asked mother for the rest of the furniture. Mother told him he had taken enough already. Then he began to take the pictures off the walls, and pulled the bureau around. This was about 2 p.m. yesterday. He stayed here, awhile and then went away and got a boat from an old gentleman. The boat he loaded up with a lot of stuff he had outside. Mother and I went down to the beach, we had locked the house. He came over to us and said he wanted a trunk and some other things mother told him he had taken enough already, and to skip out and that she did not want to see him anymore. He said, "I will fix you in a few minutes, if you do not give me the rest of the stuff. Then he went away and we did not see him anymore until he jumped from the lilies with the gun. This was about 7:30 p.m. Mother and I and my brother came to the house; I was first, my brother next and mother last. I was about to unlock the door, when Mr. Wescott up from the bunch of lilies in the garden, and shouted, "Oh, Emma," I did not answer, but when I turned around he was pointing the gun at me. When he saw it was I, he turned the gun at my mother and fired. She staggered; I ran to her, but she fell before I got there. I called to her, but she did not answer. Then I called to my brother and as I looked Mr. Wescott was pointing his gun at my brother. I yelled at him: "Don't you shoot that young man you dirty scoundrel; you have done enough damage already. "With that he jumped over the fence, and ran down the track toward Point Reyes. I did not see him anymore. We had gone to the house to get some meat which mother had bought in the afternoon, and which we were going to cook at the house of a neighbor. Mother was shot in the left side with a shot gun.

Coroner:- Any Questions, gentlemen? None.

Testimony of Alexander Balo

Questions by the Coroner:-

- Q. What is your name in full? A. Alexander Balo.
- Q. Where do you reside? A. Fisherman's.
- Q. What is your occupation? A. Fisherman
- Q. You are a son of Mrs. Wescott? A. Yes, Sir.
- Q. You were present when your mother was shot? A. I was.
- Q. Will you tell the jury what you know about this affair?
- A. At about 7:30 in the afternoon, we went to the house to get some meat which mother had left there. While my sister was opening the door my mother was standing between us. Mr. Wescott jumped up from behind a clump of lilies and pointed a gun at my sister and called "Oh Emma," my sister turned around, and when my stepfather saw it was not my mother he pointed the gun at mother, and fired. As she fell, he pointed the gun at me, I suppose to prevent me from shooting him if I had a weapon. Sister saw him pointing the gun at me and yelled at him, Then he jumped over the fence; that was the last we saw of him. I went to Marshall's and telephoned for the Sheriff. When I came home at about ten o'clock I heard a shot. I presume it was the shot that killed Mr. Wescott when he killed himself. Mother and Mr. Wescott have been quarreling for several days. He has taken most of the furniture from here.

Coroner:- Any Questions, gentlemen?, None.

Testimony of Dr. Cavanaugh.

Questions by the Coroner:-

- Q. What is your name. A. Dr. Cavanaugh, S.P.
- Q. Where do you reside? A. Point Reyes, Station.
- Q. What is your occupation? A. Physician, and surgeon, and deputy health officer.
- Q. You were acquainted with the deceased? A. Yes I have known her for ten years.
- Q. You recognize her as Mrs. Wescott? (line missing from photocopy)
- Q. What was the result of your examination of the remains?
- A. I have made an examination of the remains with the following result: I found that the deceased came to her death from a gun shot wound, fired from a position a little elevated and from the left side. Having raised her left arm in order to protect herself, received a fracture of the radius, and also carried away a part of the flesh and penetrated the chest wall a little forward of the arm pit fracturing the ribs, penetrating the heart and lodging in the skin over the breast bone. The discharge was fired from a distance of not over twenty feet or less, as there were powder burns. Death was instantaneous.

Coroner:- Any questions, gentlemen? None.

That being all of the testimony you may elect a foreman from amongst yourselves and arrive at a verdict.

Inquisitions by Coroner's jury.

State of California

County of Marin ss.

In the Matter of the Inquisition upon the body
of Emma Wescott deceased

Before F.E. Sawyer,
Coroner.

We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before F.E. Sawyer, the coroner of the County of Marin, at Marshall on the 9th day of April 1909, in inquirey into the cause of death of Emma Wescott having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition, after inspecting the body, and hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths, each and all do say, that we find the deceased was named Emma Wescott was a native of Marin Co. Cal, aged 47 years that she came to her death on the 8th day of April 1909, in this county by shot gun wound in left breast inflicted by her husband William Wescott with murderous intent.

All of which we duly certify by this inquisition, in writing, by us signed, this 9th day of April 1909

Angelo Frease -
Alex Martin
Fault Pedrotti
Joe Martin
Johnnie M. Bojorques
Mike Frescia
Joe Shields
Rafael Castolgia
A U Frease

Note: Evidently Emma or Encarnacion Salazar had a previous husband named Balo of whom no other record has been found and she may have married three times, Arnesto, Balo and Wescott. Johnnie M. Bojorques may be the same as John M. Bojorques who died in a car accident twenty years later. He was a son of Juan Bautista Bojorques who m. his cousin Elizabeth Howe. The late Al Burns of Springhill Road, Chileno Valley, said the Wescotts left Fishermans at Tomales Bay for Sebastopol where they had a saw mill. Running a circular saw too fast and it flew off killing someone. Bancroft's Pioneer Register & Index, In 1842 Francis Wescott is named as gunsmith of the S.F. Comp, and in '48 Conway & W. were proprietors of the Colnade House at S.F. W. leaving his debtors in the lurch; perhaps not he of 1836. V. 683: From March 1848, Conway & Wescott (though he ran away presently) advertised the Colnade Hotel, on Kearny a few doors from the plaza. I think this may have been the Tinker building, but possibly a distinct one.

Misn. Rafael; 16 May, 1852, Dumiel bap. Maria Dolores, a month old, dau. of Francisco Wescott and Maria Sotelo of this mission. Sponsors, Juan Peralta & Francisca Miranda. On the 27th of Sep. 1852, Thomas Wescott was the sponsor for for the baptism of Thomas Henderson 29 years of age son of Beardsley and of Deborah of the United States. Godmother was Ramona Garcia.

J.N. Bowman in his adobe ms. wrote that at at the wouthwest corner of 3rd and C. there was a dwelling site of about 1850. The lot was granted by the Alcalde to L. D. Hunter and in 1851 granted again to Francis Wescott. No building mentioned.

Bancroft mentions: Wescott, Joseph F.R., came to Cal. in 1836. nat. of Conn, bap. at San Rafael in Oct. (Vol IV. p. 118) 1850 census of Marin Co.

Frank Westgate,	13	m. b. Calif.	
Joseph F. "	51	m. b. Mass.	cont.
Mary "	28	f. b. Calif.	Ellina, " 3 f. b. Cal.
Joseph "	9	m. b. Calif.	F. ? C " 1 f. b. "
Prudenci "	7	m. b. "	
Ellina "	5	f. b. "	

RICHARD WILLIAM WILLIAMS, b. 1799 "Villa de Vicuere, Devanche (Devon, England) 24
Pts. ? Bap. Misn. Sta. Clara, 20 Oct.
1825, 26 yrs. old. Sponsors were Sgt. Peralta & his dau.
Josefa.
m. 16 June 1830, Misn, S.F. de Asis, Cal. "Guillermo Ricardo
d. 29 June 1832, very suddenly, bur. 30th. Misn. Sta. Clara
as Guillermo Williams.

Wife:

JUANA MARIA BOJORQUES, b. 16 Aug. 1804, S.F. Presidio, bap. 18th, Misn. S.F. de Asis
Pts: Bartolome Francisco Bojorques & wife Ma. Nicolasa Linares
d. 23 Apr. 1872 nr. Olema at home, bur. ?

Children: b.

1. GABRIELLA, 28 Sep. 1830, bap. 30th. Misn. Sta. Clara. Padrinos: Angel Bojorques &
d. 12 Aug. 1831, San Jose, Bur. 13th, Gabriella Altmirano.
Misn. Sta. Clara, Cal.
2. JOSE RICARDO de JESUS, b. 8 Oct. 1831, bap. 4th. Misn. S.F. de Asis/
Pads: Bartolo Bojorques & Hilaria Sanchez/
m. Maria Clara del Refugio Talamantés in ?
d. 18 Oct. 1900, Sonoma Co.
3. MARIA SILVERIA, bap. 10 Feb. 1833, Misn. S.F. de Asis, pads: Francisco Sanchez &
d. June 1834, bur. Misn. S.F. de Asis Encarnacion Pacheco

Richard William Williams was in Calif. by 1825 and was probably a deserter from one of the ships or left sick at a Misn. If such ships ever returned and the sick sailor had recovered he probably was elsewhere and settled down. His name is written in various ways in Misn. records. Cannot identify the village of Vicuere on maps. Nothing resembles this Spanish spelling.

From - The San Jose Pioneer, Dec. 11, 1880, p.1. col. 7 Bio. Sketches
James Weeks, pioneer of 1831

"The Castros never paid me anything, or Brown either. George and I lived at Martin's some time. After a while Jemmy Denyson came from Sausalito. There were then only two more Englishmen, Juan Copey, or John Cooper, and another Englishman by the name of Williams. He was married in the Bojorques family. There were listed in the Mexican Service. There was another Englishman at the Mission of Dolores. Old Blind Tom. This was all the foreigners I knew of at that early day."

JOSE RICARDO de JESUS WILLIAMS, b. 8 Oct. 1831, S.F. Presidio, bap. 4 Dec. " 25
Misn. S.F. de Asis. Pts: Richard William Williams &
wife Juana Maria Bojorques. Pads: Bartolo Bojorques &
Hilaria Sanchez
m.
d. 18 Oct. 1900, Williams Valley off Chileno Valley,
Marin Co. bur.

Wife:

MARIA CLARA del REFUGIO TALAMANTES, b. bap. 11 Aug. 1836, Misn. Sta. Clara
Pts: Jose Anastacio Talamantes & wife Maria Clara
Lorenza Higuera.
d. 11 July 1898, Williams Valley
bur. 13 " " #96 Calvary Cem. Petaluma, Calif.

Children: actual number unknown

JOSEPH, b. 30 June, bap. 20 Aug. 1854, Misn. San Rafael by Rev. Ingoldsby.
m. Sponsors: Pedro Bojorques & Luisa Duarte
d.

GUMESINDO, b. c. 1855
m.
d.

FRANCISCO, b. c. 1857
m. Elizabeth
d.

MATTEA, b. c. 1858
d. 15 Dec. 1868, brain fever

JESUS, Jess e, Carusi ? b.
d. 31 June 1889, rec. Charles Blackburn Mortuary, Petaluma

GARNIO ?, b. c. 1861
m.
d.

LOUISA, b.
m.
d.

RENALDO, b. c. 1864
m.
d.

CLEMENTE, b.
m.
d.

MARY, b.
m. John Sigrist
c.

ALBERT, b. 1873 Willie, b.
m. Jesse m.
d. after 1898 d.

Petaluma The Daily Courier, July 12, 1898

Williams - In this city July 11, 1898 Mrs. Clara Talamantes Williams beloved wife of
Jose and mother of Jesse, Willie, Frank, Joseph, Albert Williams and Mrs. Sigrist,
native of Calif. ae. 57 yrs.

Sonoma Rec. Office. Mrs. Mary Williams d. 28 Feb. 1899 ae 38 yrs. 14 dys. b. 14 Feb.
1861 Spanish - married nr. Occidental.

Parent Chapel, Petaluma, old ledger. Aug. 10, 1872 (?) Infant of Jose Williams b. Cal.
20 mos . d. Marin. Jessie Williams dau. of Jose Williams age 27 years b & d Marin

Petaluma Courier - Wed. Oct. 24, 1900 sent by Charmaine Burdell 27
OLD CALIFORNIAN GONE. Sudden Death of Pioneer Jose Williams at His Home Early
Thursday Morning. -

Jose Williams, one of the best known pioneer residents of the vicinity, and one of the oldest Californian born citizens residing in this neighborhood, passed away at his home in Chileno Valley on Thursday morning after an illness of a few hours. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Williams was in town Wednesday and was in his apparent health. He attended to several business errands and early in the evening left for home. He ate his supper and retired at his usual hour. At 4 A. M. he was taken suddenly ill, and called to his relatives for assistance. They, with the neighbors, did all they could for the sufferer, but at 6:15 he passed peacefully away.

Coroner Eden of San Rafael was notified of the particulars but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Jose Williams was born at the Presidio in San Francisco, October 8, 1831, and was sixty-nine years of age on the 8th inst. At an early age he came to this vicinity with his relatives and has since made his home in Chileno valley. He was a member of one of the old prominent Spanish families as was his late wife, and their ancestors formally owned an immense tract of land in Sonoma and Marin counties. He was in comfortable circumstances, and always drove fine horses. He was an upright old man, honest in his business dealings, and leaves many warm friends to mourn his demise.

He leaves five sons-Frank, Jesse, William, Jose and Albert-and one daughter, Mrs. John Sigrist. All are absent. Mrs. Sigrist is traveling in Washington with her husband. Frank is in Japan, Jesse is in Seattle and the others are scattered about in distant cities.

1860 Marin Co. Census-Williams

Williams Jose 27 m Farmer 200 300 b. Cal. c r w
Laura 24 f House Wife
Pasonemo 5 m
Francisco 3 m
Mattea 2 f

1880 Marin Co. Census San Antonio Township 34-33

Williams, Jose 50 Daireyman b. Cal. Father, England, Mother, Calif.
, Clara 32 Wife Keeping House b. Cal. Father, Mexico, Mother, Calif.
, Garnio 19 Son At School b. Cal.
, Louisa (?) 17 Daughter At School (all children listed as being at school)
, Honauld 16 Son ""
, Clemente 3 Son
, Mary 11 Daughter
, Albert 7 Son

Williams, Frank 24 Hunter b. Cal. Pts. Cal.
, Lizzie 20 Wife Keeping House b. Cal. Pts; b. Cal.
, Lorenzo (?) (Laureana ?) Dau. Keeping House b. Cal.
, Frank 4 Son b. Cal.
, Lizzie 1 Daughter

McKenneys Dist. Directory 1878-9 Yolo, Solano, Napa, Lake, Marin and Sonoma Counties
San Antonio. Williams Jose, 200 acres.

8th Census Agriculture - 1860 San Antonio Township, Marin Co.

Jose Williams 10 acres improved
150 unimproved, \$2000 value of farm
4 horses \$50 " of implements
6 milch cows \$500 " of livestock
6 working oxen
300 other cattle

Every now and then some passing incident brings back with a rush California memories of the distant past. In the army maintained, first by the King of Spain and later by Mexico, no one was accounted a braver soldier than Antonio (Bartolome Francisco) Bojorquez. And when you say this you can pay no higher compliment to a soldier. This little army, seldom exceeding 300 men, officers and all, patrolled a country more than 500 miles long, kept the Mission Indians, sometimes inclined to turbulence, in salutary restraint, looked for illicit traders, and were engaged in almost perpetual warfare with unknown thousands of Indians from the eastward.

To handle such a gigantic task with such an apparently pitiful force required that each and every man should be letter perfect for his duty. It was the constant astonishment of all visitors how this handful of brave, competent men handled so vast a work with thorough-going efficiency. Therefore it was greatly to Antonio Bojorquez' praise that he rose from the ranks and retired as "alferez" or ensign. After the secularization of the Mission, the ensign received a large grant of land, being partly in what is now the county of Sonoma and partly the county of Marin. It was known as the Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, and is one of the finest ranches in the State. There the veteran went with his large family of sons and daughters, built his home and dispensed hospitality with the even hand of an old school Californian. But sorrows crowded on his old age. The title to his grant was flawless. It was so decided by the courts. But almost every acre of his domain was seized by squatters. Old Antonio broke down under it. Some shreds of their patrimony remained, and thereon several descendants lived, dwindling constantly in the branches that carried the family name till only a single one remained. The last survivor had just completed his twenty first year, and, not waiting for the draft, had stepped forward to swell the ranks of his county, and is now in the uniform of uncle Sam. If nothing else, there is at least the touch of deep-moving color here--the last descendant of a once numerous family willingly trusting his fortunes to the hazards of war, returning almost to the battlefields near where his ancestors sprung. I wonder whether there is in the boy something of the martial zeal that inspired his great grandfather, and whether, perhaps, the sole survivor of this race may return with the soldierly honors, to perpetuate the name of Bojorquez in California.

As I am answering various inquiries in this chapter, replying to a lady living in Petaluma, I will give such information as I can concerning a person known as Jose Williams. As my correspondent says, he was born at the Presidio in 1830 or 1831 and was therefore approximately the same age as myself. His mother's name was Juana Bojorques, Not Antonia. She was the sister (oldest daughter) of Antonio (Bartolome Francisco) Bojorquez, grantee of the Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. I presume that Jose Williams went there with his family in 1836, or thereabouts. The first time I met him, to the best of my recollection, was when I was travelling from Sausalito to Bodega and stopped at the Bojorquez residence. He was there then. I was fourteen or fifteen years old. Young Williams was known by the nickname "Bores" which I took to be a contraction on Bojorquez. How he came by the name Williams, I do not know. I never heard of any man by that name in the early history of California. I knew him fairly well in later life but never had the curiosity to inquire. Very rarely Californians assumed American names. Perhaps the books of Mission Dolores, those of births and baptisms might throw some light on this point. He was certainly born in lawful wedlock.

In mature life Jose Williams was a tall and powerful man, inclined to be grave and taciturn. He inherited a portion of the Bojorques grant and I think he was in possession of it when he died. He was esteemed as a man of probity and a good neighbor. The name of the second husband of Jose William's mother was Higuera. I do not remember his name.

Note-I was puzzled by the squatters mentioned as the records show land being sold and the Bojorques evidently willing to sell because of tax problems but whether they were paid full value or always paid by the buyers I don't know. There is a lot on this in Gates vs. Salmon. For squatter troubles on the Sotoyome grant of Henry Delano Fitch see the Sonoma Co. History of 1879, the bio. of L.A. Norton, p. 512. Titles here were not legally recorded and lawless squatters caused a lot of trouble. I have read nothing like this candid account of the ranchos further north in regard to Rancho Laguna de San Antonio. R.Rehm.

No. 235 (Outside) District Court 7 Dist. Marin County

Allen T. Wilson vs. Jose Williams Filed March 30 1863

Daw ? Taylor Clerk

(Inside)

District Court 7th District Marin Co

Allen T. Wilson

vs. Jose Williams

The said plaintiff complaining states that on or about the 30th day of March 1862 & within one year last past the said defendant did with force & arms assault & beat wound & otherwise ill treat & abuse this plaintiff at the township of San Antonio in said County of Marin to the great wrong injury & damage of this plaintiff to wit to the amount of five thousand dollars Wherefore plaintiff prays judgement for five thousand dollars & cost of suit

A. T. Wilson

Plff in Person

City & County of
San Francisco

Allen T. Wilson being duly sworn deposes that the foregoing complain is true of his ? knowledge

A.T. Wilson

Subscribed & Sworn before me this 31th
day of March 1863

P.B. Cornwall
Notary Public

Note: This was the only paper on this case and does not tell anything about the cause of the dispute. A.T. Wilson's bio. is in the 1880 Marin Co. Hist. Vol. 1, p. 1870.

In May 1971 Ed. Frattini of Petaluma took me to meet Mrs. Kelsey who was a granddaughter of Elisha Light who about 1868 built a house that is where the trail starts to where the Williams lived. An earlier board and batten house had stood where the Light home stands. Mrs. Kelsey remembered Jose Williams as an old man with white hair and palsy. She remembered going to the Williams and visiting when Mrs. Williams was dying, this was Clara Talamantes de Williams. The Casserottis bought the Williams place and also the Light from the estate of Mrs. Kelsey's grandmother who was Emilie Frasier. There is a short biography about Elisha Light in the 1880 Marin Co. History

Wally Gale who has since passed away had accompanied Ed Frattini and me to the Williams site where disturbed ground showed where the residence had been and he had once lived in the Elisha Light house. Mrs. Kelsey said Howes lived with the Williams and she thought it was Frank Howe and Jesse Williams who stole Light chickens and she would only trust the Williams and Howes so far. The Williams let their dogs hunt and they would be apt to bay at night till Mrs. Kelsey's father would shoot a racoon out of a tree and the dogs would hungrily tear it apart. Frank Williams lived in the Bodega area and Mrs. Kelsey's father knew him in childhood. Mary Williams was Mrs. Sigrist. Charles Dolcini had told me the previous day that Anastacio Talamantes said that some gypsies had gone to the Williams ranch and were not seen to come out. The same story was told to Ed. Frattini by Wally Gale. Mrs. Kelsey's mother had put a pistol in her pocket when followed in her home by a gypsy who wanted to tell her fortune. Two little creeks come together where the Williams place must have been. Mrs. Kelsey said the Browns were not too neat. William Brown was lassoed by Juan Salazar. Mrs. Kelsey remembered having dinner at the Hans Juhl road house when young, this is where Brown rode from in his wagon before being lassoed. Jensen's blacksmith shop was to the right. Hops were grown by the father of Oscar Glon near Anastacio Talamantes' who was a nephew of Clara Talamantes de Williams.

\$100. U.P. Int Re ? This indenture made the Twenty First day of April in the Stamp L.B. April 21st year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine, B-1869 between Lorenzo Bojorques of Marin County, and State of California of the first part and Jose Williams of the same place-the party of the second part-Witness that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred and Forty (\$740 00/000* Dollars in gold coin of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is here by acknowledged has granted, bargained and sold conveyed and confirmed and by these presents does grant bargain and sell convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever, all of his undivided interest of in, and to all of that certain piece parrcel or tract of land, situated, lying and being in the County of Marin and parly in the County of Sonoma in said State of California known and described as the Rancho Laguna De San Antonio. containing twenty four thousand nine hundred and three (24903) acres of land, Together with all and singular the tenements here ? taments. and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining to the reversion ? and reversions remainder and remainder rents, issues and profits thereof and also all the estate right, title, interest property, possession claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said party of the first part of in or to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To have and to hold all and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part. his heirs and assigns forever, In Witness Whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in
The Presence of F. W. Shattuck
State of California ss
County of Sonoma

his x mark
Lorenzo Bojorques seal

Recorded in the office of this Recorder of Marin County April 23, 1869 at 9.30 A.M. in Libre "G" of deeds pages 250 & 251
R.W. Osgood Recorder
Chas .. Bainey ?
Deputy

On this twenty First day of April A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine. personally appeared before me Frank W Shattuck a Notary Public, in and for the said County of Sonoma Lorenzo Bojorques whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto personally known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In Witness Where. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

Frank W. Shattuck
Notary Public

Seal

Note the following Endorsement appears upon the back of the foregoing Instrument. Recorded at the Request of Jose Williams, April 23, A.D. 1869. at nine A.M. in Liber "G" of Deeds pages 250 & 251 R.W. Osgood Recorder

Charles L. Barney Deputy

Recorded at request of Wells Fargo Co. May 3, 1869 at 8 oc. & 30 min. A.M.

Wm. W. Bond, County Recorder
by Thos. B Dalton Deputy

Note: A path leads to the Jose Williams area from the house built by Elisha Light. The site is in a narrow valley between Chileno Valley and San Antonio Mtn. Roger Rehm.

From: The Trial of Juan Salazar, March Term, 1877, State Archives

Testimony of Frank Williams

Called for Defendant - Sworn

Mr. Wilkins Q. Do you know the Indian Andronico Igera? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About three years.

Q. Is he a good horseman? A. Well, I don't know, but since I know him he has been a

Q. Since you have known him he has been a good horseman? A. Yes. good one.

Q. Does he know how to throw the reata? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know whether he does or not? A. I don't know whether he does or not.

Q. Do you know Juan Salazar the defendant. A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him. A. We were raised together.

Q. What is ~~the~~ his general character for being a peacable & quiet citizen?

A. I don't understand very well.

Q. What has been his general character for being a peacable & quiet citizen - as peacable & quiet man?

The Court. His reputation? A. I don't understand.

Mr. Wilkins. What was it before he was arrested - his general reputation for being a peacable & quiet man?

A. I don't understand what you mean.

Q. Well, was his reputation that he was a fighting man or a peacable man.

A. No, sir; I never knew he was a fighting man.

Q. Well, what his general reputation?

Mr. Campbell. I don't suppose there was any fight in this case.

Mr. Wilkins. A law abiding peacable man, was he?

A. Well, I don't understand what you mean by peacable. (Ignacio Howe was called next)

JOSE YGNACIO TEODORO HIGUERA, b. 9 Nov. 1812, bap. 12th. Misn. Sta. Clara, Cal. 32
Pts: Jose Antonio Segundo Higuera & wife Maria Ambrosia
Pacheco
m. 30 Nov. 1835, Misn. San Rafael
d. Apr. 1852, bur. Misn. S. Rafael, Calif.

Wife:
JUANA MARIA BOJORQUES, widow of Richard William Williams
b. 16 Aug. 1804, S.F. Presidio, Pts: Bartolome Francisco Bo
jorques & wife Maria Nicolasa Linares.
d. 23 Apr. 1872 nr. Olema,

Children (12) Gates vs. Salmon, p. 131, 4 Jan. 1864, four then living, Carmelita,
Maria Ambrosia, Francisco and Ignacio.

MARIA YSIDORA del CARMEN, b. 1839, bap. Misn. S.F. de Asis, Cal
m.
d.

CLARA, b. sep. 1844
m.
d.

JOSE ESTEVAN, b. bap. 13 Nov. 1846, Misn. S.F. de Solano, #1579 by Fr. Santill-
m. an
d.

IGNACIO, b. bap. 27 Dec. 1848, 2 mos. old, Misn. S. Rafael #2086, Pads: Pedro Boj-
m. orques & Ma. de los Angeles Bojorques
d.

FRANCISCA, b.
m.
d.

FRANCISCO, b.
m.
d.

AMBROSIA MARIA, b.
m. James (?) Smalley or Snally
d.

others ?

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler ROGER REHM

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same

Chart No. _____

Address 4601 LAKE ROAD #184City, State W. SACRAMENTO, CAL. 95691Date MAY 18, 1990

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 JOSE MANUEL HIGUERA
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1744
p.b. VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
m. c. 1769
d. AUG. 1828, bur. 29-14. MISH. SAN JUAN BAPTISTA, CAL.
p.d. RANCHO NATIVIDAD, MONTEREY CO. CAL.

2 JOSE ANTONIO SEGUNDO HIGUERA
(Father of No. 1)

b. 1 JULY 1787
p.b. SAN JOSE, CALIF.
m. 12 SEP. 1807, MISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
d.
p.d.

5 MARIA IGNACIA LIMON ARREDONDO
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 1752
p.b. VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
d. MAY 1834, bur. 13-14. MISH. SAN JUAN BAPTISTA, CAL.
p.d.

1 JOSE YGNACIO TEODORO HIGUERA

b. 9 NOV. 1812, bur. 12-14. MISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
p.b.
m. 30 NOV. 1835, MISH. SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
d. APR. 1852, bur. MISH. SAN RAFAEL, CAL.
p.d.

6 BARTOLOME YGNACIO PACHECO
(Father of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

3 MARIA AMBROSIA PACHECO
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 MARIA ANTONIA FRANCISCA RAFAELA
(Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

JUANA MARIA BOJORQUES

(Spouse of No. 1)

b. 16 AUG. 1804 d. 27 APR. 1872

p.d. NR. OLONA, CALIF.

person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

8

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 4)

9

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 4)

10

b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d.

(Father of No. 5)

11

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 5)

12

JUAN SALVIO PACHECO ✓
(Father of No. 6)

b.
p.b. TERRENETE, SONORA, MEXICO
m.
d. 1 JAN. 1797, MONTEREY PRESIDIO, CAL.
bur. 2ND. MISH. SAN CARLOS
p.d.

13

MARIA CARMEN de VALLE ✓
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d. DEC. 1790
p.d. MONTEREY PRESIDIO, bur. MISH. SAN CARLOS.

14

IGNACIO de SOTO ✓
(Father of No. 7)

b. 1749 bur. 28-14. FEB.
p.b. MOCORITO, SINALOA, MEX.
m. c. 1773
d. 23 FEB. 1807, bur. 24-14. MISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
p.d.

15

MARIA BARBARA ESPINOSA ✓
(Mother of No. 7)

b. c. 1760
p.b. VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
d. 31 AUG. 1797. bur. 1st SEP. MISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
p.d. SAN JOSE

16

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

17

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18

b.
m.
d.

(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

19

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

20

b.
m.

(Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

21

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

22

b.
m.

(Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

23

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24

b.
m.

(Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

25

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

26

b.
m.

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

27

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

28

b.
m.

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

29

b.
d.

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

30

b.
m.

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

31

b.
m.

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

MARIA SERAFINA de LUGO
b. VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
d. MAR. 1781, bur. 10-14. MISH. SAN CARLOS, CALIF.

1. Juan Bojorques & Maria Loreto Pelagia Berreyesa - family group
2. Ancestry of Maria Loreto Pelagia Berreyessa
3. Juan Bojorques application for a land grant and his testimony in Bolsa de Tomales
4. Cont.
5. Cont.
6. Cont.
7. Cont.
8. Cont.
9. Cont.
10. Book of Deeds, San Josee
11. Part of Pueblo Lands of San Jose. The volume dates back to the 1860's
12. Obit. of Mrs. Loreto Bojorques. The Juan Bojorques adobe site
13. Family in census records and misc. data
14. Juan Bautista Bojorques & wife Elizabeth Howe - family group
15. Obit. of John Bojorques (Juan Bautista Bojorques), misc. data
16. Charles Edgar Evans & wife Elizabeth Theodora Bojorques, family group
17. Inquest of John M. Bojorques
18. Cont.
19. Cont. Misc. data on J. C. Bojorques and William Lucas Bojorques

JUAN BOJORQUES, b. 16 Dec. 1806, San Jose, bap. 18th. Misn. Sta. Clara, Calif. 1.
Pts: Bartolome Francisco Bojorques & wife Maria Nicolasa Linares
Sponsor was Maria Luisa Botillier.
m. 1835, S.F. Presidio Chapel, Cal.
d. Jan. 1889, San Jose, Cal.

Wife:

MARIA LORETO PELAGIA BERREYESA, b. 23 Mar. 1813, S.F. Presidio.
d. 19 July 1903, 224 W. Sab Fernando St. San Jose, Cal
Pts: Jose de los Reyes Berreyesa & wife Maria Zacarias
Bernal
{ See obit. }

Children:

1. MARIA de JESUS JULIANA, b. 28 Jan. 1840, Bap. 30th. Misn. Sta. Clara, Pads: mothers
m. 12 July 1865 Bk B, Sta. Clara Co. to Jesus Cleata pts.
d.
2. CIBRIANA, b. c. 1842, Laguna de San Antonio ? Sonoma side
m.
d.
3. MARIA ANTONIA, b.c. 1844
m. 20 Feb. 1859, Misn. Sta. Clara, husb. Portugeuse. Wits: Juan
Lesieus & Cipriana Bojorques.
d.
4. JOSE REYES, b. Aug. 1846, bap. 25 Oct. Misn. San Rafael, Pads: Juan Jose Castro &
Maria Petra Bernal by Fr. Santillan.
m.
d.
5. JUAN BAUTISTA, b. 1848, San Jose
m. 3 May 1872, Sta. Clara Co. Bk. C. to Elizabeth Howe
d.
6. JOSE BARTOLOME MARCIAL, 1850, San Jose
m.
d.
7. FELIPE BELIFARIO, b. 1852, bap. San Jose
m.
d.
8. ABELLESANDO, b. c. 1853
m.
d.
9. JACINTA, b. 1854, San Jose
m. 21 Mar. 1872, bk C, Sta. Clara Co. to Antony Carrillo from Sonoma Co.
d. Went to Santa Barbara
10. FRANCISCO, b. c. 1857, San Jose, Cal.
m.
d.

from Keith Ponsford, 1st, geanologist of Los Californianos: Santa Clara Mts. #32II Dec
14, 1862, Francisco Jose Bojorques, 56, never before baptised and
I baptized him, and he renewed his marriage vows with Loreta Be-
Barryesa, first made in the year 1839, de Rafael Franco. y Jesus
Moreno. Bosco. (I do not know why he is not named Juan Bojorq-
ues or why he said he had not been baptized. RR,

Bap. Misn. S.F. de Solano, Maria Antonia Ignacia, 1 May 1843 to Juan Bojorques & Maria
Ignacia Lopez

Do not know if this is the same Juan Bojorques

Data taken from the Index to original grants and patents of Sta. Clara Co. Sent by
Bartolome Truett Sepulveda, 12/24/70

14 Jan. 1847 Juan Bojorkiss (to) K.H. Dimmick - Alcalde (from) Bk. 4 p. 56.
(25 on (V) W.s. Mkt. Place)

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler ROGER REHM
 Address 4601 LAKE ROAD #184
 City, State W. SACRAMENTO, CAL.
 Date MAY 6, 1990

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
 person as No. _____ on chart No. _____

Chart No. _____

4 NICOLAS ANTONIO BERRELEZA I
COYOTE (Father of No. 2)

b. c. 1761-3
 p.b. LA VILCA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
 m. 12 OCT. 1779, WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 d. 19 OCT. 1804, bur. 20th WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.d.

GRANTEE OF RANCHO SAN VICENTE, STA. CLARA CO.

2 JOSE de los REYES BERRELEZA
(Father of No. 1)

b. 6 JAN. 1785, bur. 7th WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.b. SAN JOSE, CAL.
 m. 30 NOV. 1805, WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 d. 28 JUNE 1846, SHOT WITH THE L-HARO TWINS
 p.d. WISH. SAN RAFAEL,

5 MARIA GERTAUBIS PERALTA V
(Mother of No. 2)

b. c. 1767
 p.b. TUBAC PRESIDIO, SONORA, MEX.
 d. 31 DEC. 1802
 p.d. WISH. SAN JOSE, CAL.

1 MARIA LORETO PELAGIA
BERRELEZA

b. 23 MAR. 1813
 p.b. S.F. PRESIDIO, CAL. bur. 24th WISH. S.F. de ASIS
 m. 25 AUG. 1839, WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 d. 18 JULY 1903
 p.d. 224 W. SAN FERNANDO, SAN JOSE, CAL.

8 JOSE JOAQUIN BERNAL ✓
(Father of No. 3)

b. c. 1762
 p.b. RANCHO del TULE, SINALOA, IN HIS MILITARY RECORD
 m. 4 JAN. 1785, WISH. S.F. de ASIS, CAL.
 d. 12 JUNE 1837, bur. 14th WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.d.

3 MARIA ZACARIAS BERNAL
(Mother of No. 1)

b. 1791 bur. 6 NOV. WISH. S.F. de ASIS, CAL.
 p.b. S.F. PRESIDIO
 d.
 p.d.

7 MARIA JOSEFA DARIA SANCHEZ
(Mother of No. 3)

b. c. 1769
 p.b. VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEXICO
 d. MAR. 1858, bur. 17th WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.d.

JUAN BOJORQUES
(Spouse of No. 1)

b. n h
 d.
 p.d.

8 CAYETANO BERRELEZA
(Father of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 m.
 d.
 p.d.

9 NICOLASA MICAELA LEYBA
(Mother of No. 4)

b.
 p.b.
 d.
 p.d.

10 GABRIEL ANTONIO PERALTA ✓
(Father of No. 5)

b. 1731-33
 p.b. TERRENTA PRESIDIO, SONORA, MEX.
 m.
 d. 22 OCT. 1807

11 FRANCISCA XAVIERA VALENZUELA ✓
(Mother of No. 5)

b. c. 1741
 p.b. TERRENTA PRESIDIO, SONORA, MEX.
 d. 3 MAR. 1810
 p.d. SAN JOSE, CAL. bur. 4th WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.

12 JUAN FRANCISCO BERNAL (I) V
MESTIZO (Father of No. 6)

b. 1737
 p.b. RANCHO del TULE, SINALOA, MEX.
 m. c. 1760
 d. 28 OCT. 1802, bur. WISH. S.F. de ASIS, CAL.
 p.d.

13 ANA MARIA JOSEFA de SOTO ✓
(Mother of No. 6)

b. c. 1748
 p.b. VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
 d. OCT. 1818, bur. 28th WISH. S.F. de STA. CLARA
 p.d.

14 JOSE ANTONIO SANCHEZ (I) V
M. Z. JUANA SAENZ (Father of No. 7)

b. c. 1751
 p.b. LA VILLA de SINALOA, SINALOA, MEX.
 m.
 d. FEB. 1805, bur. 21st WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.d.

15 MARIA DOLORES MORALES ✓
(Mother of No. 7)

b.
 p.b.
 d. 8 DEC. 1791, bur. WISH. STA. CLARA, CAL.
 p.d.

b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

17 b. (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

18 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

19 b. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

20 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

21 b. (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

22 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

23 b. (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

24 JUAN BERNAL DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

25 MARIA CLARA CARRERO HUNGER
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

26 JUAN NICOLAS de SOTO DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

27 MARIA JULIANA de AYILA " " " "
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

28 IGNACIO XAVIER SANCHEZ DID NOT COME TO CALIF.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 m.
 d.

29 JULIANA LOUISA MEDINA " " " "
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 b.
 d.

30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 m.
 d.

31 b. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
 d.

from The Spanish Archives, State of Calif. Archives, Sacramento. Translation of the 1860's probably by Juan Clar. Spanish Grants and Quarterdecks is by his grandson C. Raymond Clar.

3.

Application for a land grant.

260 Juan Bojorques Land near Laguna de San Antonio

To His Excellency the Governor

Juan Bojorques, a farmer, residing within the jurisdiction to your excellency with the most profound respect state -

That owning some cattle and horses at the rancho of Laguna de San Antonio, belonging to my father Don Bartolome Bohorques, and wishing to insure my family a tract of land suitable to raise cattle and other agricultural labors, and knowing that there is a vacant place between those of Don Rafael Garcia, Don Bartolome Bohorques, Don Victor Castro and Don Juan Vioget, which land from the entrance of the Canada of San Antonio to the Hill of San Lucas, contains the extent of two square leagues, a little more or less, I request your excellency to be pleased to order the ownership thereof to be granted to me, for which I offer to conform with the laws and regulations now established and to be established in the matter.

Wherefore I pray your Excellency to order a de ? use as I ask, excusing the use of common paper in default of that of the corresponding stamp.

Sonoma August 26, 1845

Juan Bojorques

L.S. Angeles April 7th, 1846

Let the present be forwarded to the Prefect of the 2 District that he may dispatch it, after which, it will be returned to this Government for the proper resolution, with the understanding that it is indispensable for the applicant to annex the respective (?) map.

Pico (then Governor of Mexican California)

Note: The land was granted to Juan Padilla as Bolsa de Tomales extending west from Rancho Laguna de San Antonio.

from Land Case 121 ND Bolsa de Tomales, p. 177

31 July 1860, N.D. Spil-
valo, interpreter

Question 1st, by Counsel for the Claimant.

What is your name, age, and place of residence?

Ans. My name is Juan Bojorques, my age is 54 years, and I reside in Santa Clara Co.

2nd. Where did you reside before occupation of California, by the Americans?

Ans. In the rancho called the Laguna San Antonio, granted to my father Bartolo Bojorques.

3d When did you first reside at the Laguna de San Antonio and how long did you reside there?

Ans. We founded the ranch in 1841, and lived there about seven or eight years after.

4th. Do you know Juan N. Padilla, if so how long, have you known him?

Ans. I do know him, I knew him three years, before the occupation by the Americans.

5 Did he ask for any rancho or ranchos in California before the American occupation?

Ans. He did, first for the Roblar de Miseria, and after for the Bolsa de Tomales.

6 What are the boundaries of the Rancho Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. The boundaries are our ranch of Laguna de San Antonio, the ranchos of J.I. Vioget, ~~by the sea~~ and towards the sea, the rancho of Capt. Smith, and James Black.

7 State whether or not Juan N. Padilla, occupied the rancho Bolsa de Tomales before the American occupation?

Ans. Yes sir, he did occupy it, and I am sure of it, because thinking it as unoccupied, I placed my cattle there, and he drove them out claiming the ranch as his own.

8 State in what manner he occupied the ran ch Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. He occupied it with cattle and two droves of horses.

4.

9. How many cattle did he have on the ranch?

Ans. Over three hundred head.

10 Who took care of his cattle on the Rancho Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. His vaqueros, they were Nicolas Frias, and an Indian called Ireneo another by the name of Cardero, Jose Salazar, Antonio Talamantes, and different other Indians.

11. Where did his vaqueros live?

Ans. There in his house.

12. Where was the house situated?

Ans. In a place called "La Pasa de Cadizano".

13. In what ranch is "Las Pasas de Casieano"?

Ans. On the rancho Bolsa de Tomales.

14. In what direction is the Canada de Casiano from the point called Las dos Piedras is it towards or away from the sea?

Ans. Towards the sea.

15. Describe the house that was built in Las Pasas de Casiano.

Ans. It was made of large shakes plastered and covered with mud, the roof made out of dry tules or rushes.

16 Did or did not he, Padilla, cultivate any lands about the house?

Ans. Yes sir.

17. How long after you went to the Laguna de San Antonio, did Padilla commence to occupy the rancho Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. About three years after.

18. Did you ever hear that Padilla had a grant, for the Bolsa de Tomales?

Question objected to as being hearsay.

Ans. He petitioned for it to Gen'l M.G. Vallejo, Marcus Vaca being Alcalde, meanwhile, he had possession of the ranch, and his cattle pasturing there, as he has no pasturage on the ranch, because it had been burned, and Marcus Vaca told me that I had been too slow, in asking for said ranch, and that there was no use my trying to get it, as it already belonged to Padilla.

19 Was it before or after the occupation of the country by the Americans, that Marcus Vaca told you this? (Note: Vaca came with his father's family from New Mexico and the Pena family whose restored adobe is to the south of Vacaville, Solano Co.)

Ans. It was before.

20. How long before the occupation by the Americans was it that Marcus Vaca told you this?

Ans. About three years, a little more or less.

21. How long ~~was it~~ before Marcus Vaca told you this, was ~~before~~ that you attempted to pasture your cattle on this land, thinking it to be public land as you say?

Ans. Perhaps about one year before, the same Marcus Vaca being Alcalde, called me and ordered me to take my cattle off that land and let Padilla have his there.

22. State if the house of which you have spoken was already built, at the time when as you said Padilla forbid you to pasture your cattle?

Ans. No, it had not been built as yet.

23. How long afterwards was it built?

Ans. He occupied it with cattle and two droves of horses.

9. How many cattle did he have on the ranch?

Ans. Over three hundred head.

10. Who took care of his cattle on the Rancho Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. His vaqueros, they were Nicolas Frias, and an Indian called Ireneo another by the name of Cardero, Jose Salazar, Antonio Talamantes, and different other Indians.

11. Where did his vaqueros live?

Ans. There in his house.

12. Where was the house situated?

Ans. In a place called "La Pasa de Cadiano".

13. In what ranch is "Las Pasas de Casieano"?

Ans. On the rancho Bolsa de Tomales.

14. In what direction is the Canada de Casiano from the point called Las dos Piedras is it towards or away from the sea?

Ans. Towards the sea.

15. Describe the house that was built in Las Pasas de Casiano.

Ans. It was made of large shakes plastered and covered with mud, the roof made out of dry tules or rushes.

16. Did or did not he, Padilla, cultivate any lands about the house?

Ans. Yes sir.

17. How long after you went to the Laguna de San Antonio, did Padilla commence to occupy the rancho Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. About three years after.

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Question objected to as being hearsay.

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Ans. Perhaps about one year before, the same Marcus Vaca being Alcalde, called me and ordered me to take my cattle off that land and let Padilla have his there.

22. State if the house of which you have spoken was already built, at the time when as you said Padilla forbid you to pasture your cattle?

Ans. No, it had not been built as yet.

23. How long afterwards was it built?

Ans. I don't remember, I think it was about a year.

49. Did you see Padilla shortly after he came back from Los Angeles?

Ans. I saw him soon after his return.

50. Did you have any conversation with him at that time?

Ans. Yes sir.

51. Did he say that he had been to Mexico?

Ans. No sir, only to Los Angeles.

52. What had happened to make him or Frias afraid of the Americans, at the time he went south?

Ans. Because he was the leader of the force that opposed the Americans.

53. Had there been any fights between the forces under Padilla and the Americans?

Ans. They had a fight at the rancho de Olompali between Petaluma and San Rafael.

54. Were there any persons killed in that fight?

Ans. A man named Cantua was killed, and man named Agabon Ruiz ~~was found~~ and another named Isadoro were wounded. I think none of the Americans were killed. The two De Haro boys were killed a short time before this fight.

Padilla then went to Saucelito escaped over, then went to Monterey, stayed there a few days, and then went down.

his
Juan x Bojorquez
mark

Sworn to and subscribed this 9th day of August 1860, before me. W.A. Chevers.
N. Com: (U.S.)

In the District Court of the United States
For the Northern District of California

Bojorques, Juan
361 ND p. 369

United States

In Land Cases Dist. Court
No. 361 Land Com. No. 718

v.

Mary S. Bennett

Be it remembered, that on this first day of March A.D. 1862, at the City of San Francisco, in the District Aforesaid, before me. Wm. H. Chevers, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Districts of California to take depositions of witnesses, in civil causes depending in the Courts of the United States, pursuant to the Acts of congress in that behalf, personally appeared Juan Bojorques a witness produced in behalf of the claimant in the above entitled cause, now pending in said court under the acts of Congress to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, who, being duly sworn, testified as follows: his evidence being interpreted by A. D. Splivalo a sworn interpreter.

Present: E. Stanly Esq. and E.L. Gould Esq. counsel for claimant and WH Sharp Esq.
U.S. Atty for the U.S.

Questions in behalf of the claimant.

Question 1s. What is your name, age, and place of residence?

Ans. My name is Juan Bojorques, my age is about 55 years and I reside in the town of Santa Clara.

2. How long have you lived in Santa Clara County?

A. I was born and raised there.

3. Did you know that place in Santa Clara county, which was known as the Alta of Santa Clara before that occupation of the country by the Americans?

A. I did.

4. Did you know where Mrs. Bennett's corral was situated formerly?

A. I did.

Ans. A very little afterwards, The Alcalde called me, and put me out by force, and then he then he, Padilla built his house.

5.

24. Were you present when the house was being built?

Ans. No I was not. When I knew of it, it had already been built.

25. State whether it was before or after this house was built, that the Rancho Roblar de la Miseria was burnt over.

Ans. It was before, and it was on that very account that he, Padilla came to the Bolsa de Tomales.

26. Had Padilla a house on the Roblar de la Miseria?

Ans. Yes sir, I don't know whether it was burnt or not.

27. How far was this house on the Roblar de Miseria from where you lived?

Ans. I think about two leagues.

28. State ~~how long~~ if Padilla had been living in that house on the Roblar and if he had a family?

Ans. Yes he lived there, and he had a family.

29. State if you saw the house after the fire, and if Padilla and his family were then living in it?

Ans. I did not go there after the burning of the Roblar, as I was never with him because he had caused me to be driven out of the Bolsa de Tomales.

30. Did Padilla and his family ever live in the house on the Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. No, sometimes he went to sleep there and at other times in his house at the Roblar.

31. Did Gen'l Vallejo have a rancho adjoining the Roblar with a dwelling house in it.

Ans. Yes.

32. What distance was this house, from that of Padilla's on the Roblar?

Ans. About a league and a half.

33. Whose cattle pastured on the Roblar, about a year after the fire?

Ans. The cattle of Gen'l Vallejo pastured there sometimes, when it was not driven out, and some of Padillas' cattle came from the Bolsa de Tomales to pasture there, till the vagrueros came to drive them away.

34. In what year was it, that the Americans came to occupy the country?

Ans. I know not, I was then living on the Rancho Laguna San Antonio, I don't know whether it was in 1846 or 1847.

35. Do you know where Padilla was living at that time?

Ans. Yes, he living on his rancho of Roblar de la Miseria, and sometimes he used to to Sonoma.

36. How frequently did you see him that Spring and Summer?

Ans. I used to see him very often, sometimes; once a week.

37. How was Padilla occupying himself at that time?

Ans. Taking care of his cattle.

38. Up to what time did he continue to be there engaged, and when did he leave that part of the country finally?

Ans. Untill he sold his cattle, when the Americans came. I don't know whether he sold his cattle all at once, but I know he sold them to Molina and Berreyesa.

his

Juan x Bojorques,

mark

San Francisc, Cal.
August 9th 1860

Juan Bojorques recalled

6.

Present: Henry Wilkins Esq of Counsel for claimants, and Calhouse Betham Esq. U.S.
Dist. Atty for the U.S.

Direct Examination resumed.

39. Was there a difficulty between you and Juan N. Padilla before the Alcalde Marcus Baca? If so what was the result of it?

Ans. When Padilla first put his cattle on the rancho de Tomales, I had some there, and objected to his putting mine off, this was the cause of our difficulty, the Alcalde imprisoned me I broke through a window and went home.

Cross Examination resumed.

Questions by Counsel for the U.S.

40. What did Padilla complain of, in that difficulty before the Alcalde?

Ans. He complained that I was unwilling to take me cattle off the ranch.

41. What right ~~in / para /~~ or title did Padilla claim in that investigation before Baca? The Bolsa de Tomales?

Ans. The land was unoccupied then, he wanted to get it, and so did I, He claimed it exclusively for himself.

42. How did Padilla claim it if he had no title?

Ans. I don't why.

43. How did Padilla claim to have a right to use the land exclusively himself and to keep your cattle off from it, if it was admitted to be public land?

Ans. Because his rancho was burned, and there was grass on the Bolsa de Tomales, and he wanted to put his cattle there, He asked my father to give him the use of some land which he refused to do. I heard nothing of the land being granted or asked for at that time, The Alcalde gave Padilla permission to occupy the tract, and ordered me to take my cattle off. I afterwards heard that the land had been granted. After the Americans came he went to Los Angeles and brought his papers from there. I had asked for the ranch but finding that he had asked for it before, & desisted. I asked for the rancho after he had put his cattle on it, He had not received his papers, but as Gen'l Vallejo desired that he, Padilla, should have it, rather than myself, he was allowed to keep possession until he got his papers.

44. Do you recollect distinctly when it was that you heard Padilla had got his papers from Los Angeles?

Ans. It was after he returned from Los Angeles, and when he had fled down there from the Americans.

45. How long after ~~returned from / having~~ he fled to Los Angeles from the Americans was it, that he returned?

Ans. I don't know how long he was gone.

46. Were not some of Padilla's cattle pasturing on your father's rancho all the time that Padilla was gone?

Ans. No sir, some of his cattle occasionally strayed over and mingled with ours, but his ~~cattle~~ vaqueros would come over and take them to the Rincon.

47. ~~Just before~~ Did not Padilla just before fleeing to Los Angeles from the Americans have a part of his cattle driven to Sonoma, and another part to your father's rancho?

Ans. No sir. All I saw was that sometimes when part of his cattle strayed the Americans would take them to Sonoma and slaughter them. When Padilla was gone, and a short time after Nicolas Frias brought some of them over to our rancho, but he was afraid the Americans would get them all. I don't know what time of the year it was.

48. When was the first time that you saw Padilla after he went to Los Angeles?

5. Did you know where the ?awing grounds of Mrs. Bennett were situated the same time?

A. Yes they were higher up than the corral.

8.

6. Did you point out lately to Mr. Stratton the surveyor, the location of the places you have mentioned?

A. Yes sir.

7. Were you or not so well acquainted with the places mentioned that you could without being mistaken point out their likes to Mr. Stratton?

A. Yes, I was.

8. State if you recollect the removal of the mission buildings to their present locations, and if so why they were so removed?

A. I do remember it, I had been serving as a soldier for two years, I was then about twenty years of age, They were removed because the place they occupied was very low, and the church was continually settling.

Cross Examination raised
deposition closed

his
Juan x Bojorques
mark

Subscribed and sworn to this 1st day of March A.D. 1862 before me.

W.H. Chevers. U.S. Com

361 Land Mission Santa Clara p. 278

Juan Bojorques

Que. Is this the whole of it

A. All that is high; have you not eyes to see as well as I do

Que. Take us over the alta and show us as much of it as you can.

Witness went along Washington street to a point opposite to J. A. Forbe's house and said from here the water runs off in all directions. Don't know where the water runs to; if you want to know take a spirit level.

Parr the interpreter explained to witness the position of Wa kin's house and asked him if he knew of any Alta there. He said he knew of Alta there but not the Altas of Santa Clara.

Que. Do you know of any Altas of Santa Clara other the one we have just walked over.

A. There are many Altas but none by the name of Santa Clara.

Que. Do I understand you to say that water will run from here to the Indian serving ground in the Bahia. (bay)

A. How do I know, if you will wait till I get the spirit level I will tell you.

Q. Do you not know where the ground Mr. Lent lived is higher than the ground we have just walked over.

A. What business have we to do with that I came here to testify about the Alta of Santa Clara.

Q. Where does the Alta of Santa Clara begin and where does it end.

A. I do not know.

Q. Have you any idea of the length and breadth of the Alta.

A. I do not know if you wish I will measure it for you.

Q. Is there any bahia between this and where Washington house is.

A. I do not know. I did not come here to testify of that.

Juan Bijorques

Examined in Washington Street opposite Forbes house.

Q Point out to us the Alta of Santa Clara as unders tood in '45 and '46.

A. Prior to that I knew the "Alta of Santa Clara. It commenced at the old barra-
cks (near Mrs. Lives ?) and goes around ? to San Jose, it goes along ~~the~~ street
to the old Mission corral

Q. How far does it go to the westward.

A. I do not know but know that the soldiers formerly said that they were going to change the Mission and put it on the Alta, I think they spoke of it thirty years ago.

Q. Does not the Alta run over over in the direction of the Indian serving grounds.

A. Of course it does.

Q. Do you know where the Indian serving grounds are.

A. I do.

Q. In going westward after passing the "Alta of the Mission" do you pass the Indians serving grounds.

A. Yes, the Indians serving grounds were below where the two trees were.

Direct resumed

Q. Do you mean to say that the Indian serving grounds are immediately next to and join to the Alta of Santa Clara or do you mean to say that there is land between them.

Teodora (o?) Robles

Witness was examined standing in the same place bix. in Washington Street opposite Forbe"s house.

Q. Explain and point at what was considered the "Alta of Santa Clara before the Americans came.

A. Immediately after rising from the "Bahia" you came upon the "Alta", Witness pointed out the surrounding high ground in a northwardly Westwardly and southwardly as the "Alta"

Q. Do you know where the two trees were near Watkins house and were they in the Alta

A. I know where the two trees were but do not know whether they were or were not on the "Alta".

Jose Antonio Bernal (Gwld) x

Que Do you know the "Alta where the two trees were
(page adjoining top of 279)

Que. Is this the whole of it

A. All that is high; have you not eyes to see

Note: All this illustrates the tedious questions asked of witnesses in the land grant cases about locations of landmarks and boundaries. The grants were measured by lariats on horseback and square leagues guessed at. The term "more or less" was often used.

Probate Section of the County Clerk"s office, San Jose - sent by Bart Sepulveda, 1970
Bojorques, Juan - Register G Case #2506 page 122 (a descendant of his name-sake below)

Open: 5 June 1890 Closed: 17 September, 1890

Died: 8 January, 1889

Heirs: Loretta Berryessa de Bojorques - 74 years. (Widow)

Maria Bojorques - 51 yrs.

John (Juan) Bojorques - 48 years.

Cipriano Bojorques - 44 years

Bartolo Sepulveda - 41 yrs.

A. Bojorques - 39 yrs.

Columbo Bojorques - 36 yrs.

Estate Value: \$ 1,500 Home and lot in Santa Clara at southeast corner of Market and Alviso Sts. 59½ feet on Alviso St. by 86½ feet on Market St. Housewares: \$ 100.

Bojorques, Juan - Register 35 - Case #17,317 - Page 590 Open June 19, 1930

Bojorques, Leonardo - Register 37-Case # 18,071 - Page 255 Open: 10 Sept. 1931

No other Bojorques family listed in Probates.

Date: 13 January, 1847

To: Juan Bojorkiss (25 v. on Ws Mkt. FROM: K.H. Dimmick - Alcalde
Place)

10.

This Indenture made the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine Between Kimball H. Dimmick, 1st Alcalde of the Pueblo de San Jose for and in the part of said Pueblo of the first part with Juan Bojorkiss of the same place of the second part; that the said part of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of six dollars and fifty cents and the legal fee of this office the receipt thereby is hereby acknowledged hath granted and by these presents doth grant and convey unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Pueblo de San Jose West of Market Place bounded by Julian Cummings at the South East corner; thereby on Market Place thence northerly in said Market Place twenty-five varas, thence Westerly to the Azekia (?) ((acequia ? irrigation ditch)) leaving eight varas in the north for a vera, thence South about seventeen varas to the lands of Jose Antonio ----(?* (illegible) thence Easterly in said measure north line eighty varas thence Westerly --- (illegible) varas thence Easterly to the place of beginning to the same.

To this with all and singular the rights, priviledges, and -- (illegible) belonging -- in any -- appertaining to have and to hold the same unto said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereby I have hereinto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written K.H. Dimmick, 1st Alcalde (Note: 13 Jan, 1847 listed as correct date in index to Deeds ? on date in Deed itself.)

BOOK OF DEEDS - Book 3 Page 118 Date: 29 June, 1847

Know all men by these presents that in accordance with the duties of the Junta of the Pueblo De San Jose De Gde in Upper California passed and entered of record on the Twenty-ninth day of June A.D. 1847, and in accordance with the confirmatory duties of the People of said Pueblo passed in primary assembly on the thirteenth day of June of the same year and entered of record in my office and in accordance with the laws and usages --- (illegible) in such cases.

I, John Burton first Alcalde of the Pueblo De San Jose de Gde. duly appointed and qualified according to law do loan unto Juan Bojorkiss and his heirs forever for their use, behoof and benefit a tract of five hundred acres more or less of the unoccupied lands of the Pueblo De San Jose De Gde. being known as the plot of a survey now being executed by James D. Hutton Esq. as Lot Number Eight East of base line the descriptions and boundaries of which lot are morefully described on the back of this instrument being subject to the following conditions and limitation to wit:

1st Said lot of land shall be subject to a municipal ~~tax~~ three dollars per annum to be paid on the first day of January in each year to the treasury of the Pueblo.

2nd. There shall be planted at each corner of every lot a fruit tree or tree of some other kind as a distinctive mark of its boundaries on or before the expiration of twelve months from date of this instrument said trees or marks to be forever present.

3rd The municipal authorities of the Pueblo De San Jose De Gde. shall forever retain the right of opening and keeping open any roads that may be usefull to the public this any of said lands.

In witness whereby and in behalf of the Junta and People of said Pueblo De San Jose De Gde. I have hereby unto affixed my hand and seal this fifteenth day of August A.D. 1847

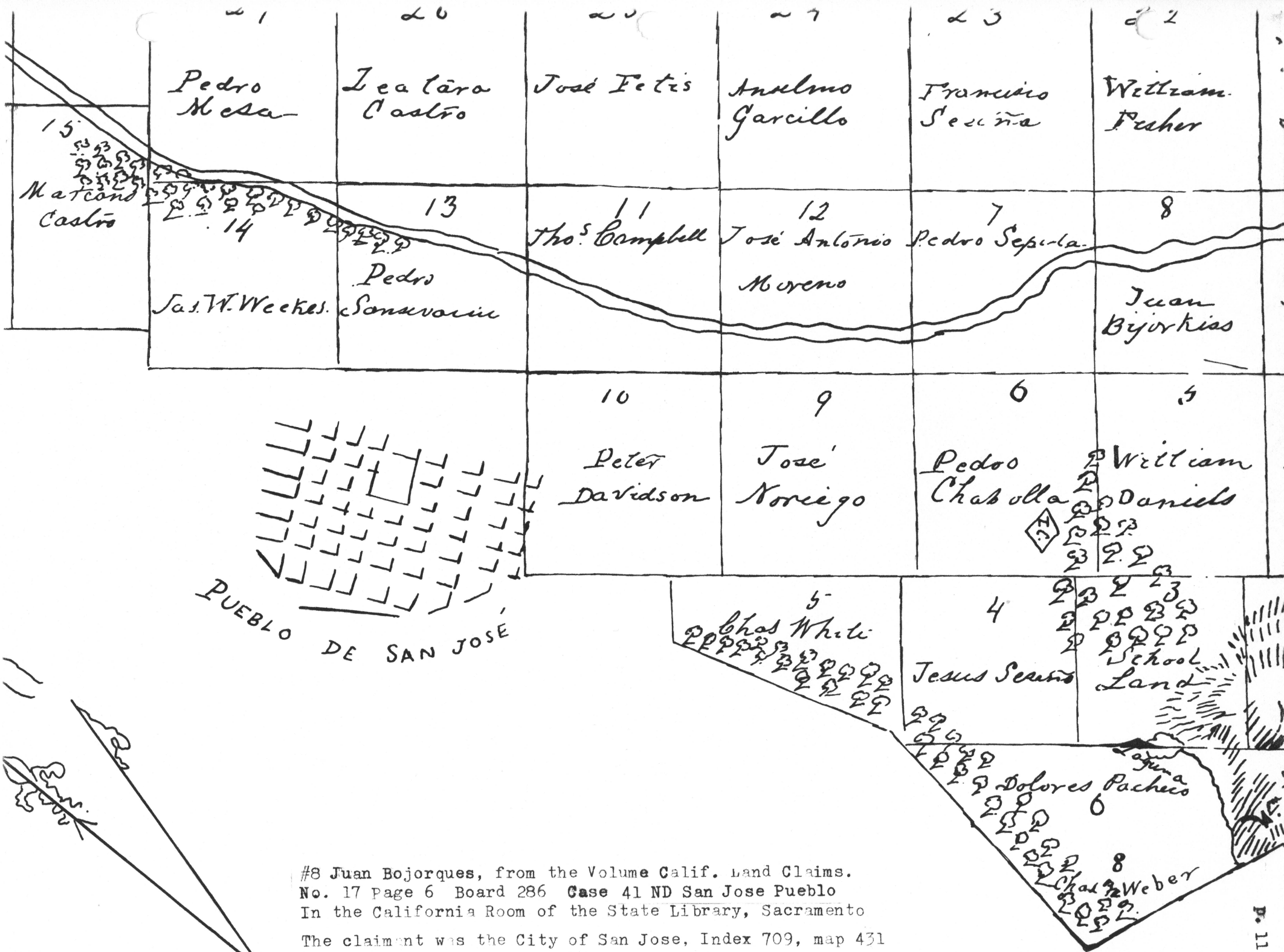
Chas. White

John Burton

JP (Justice of the Peace ?)

1st Alcalde

(Note: I am not sure who sent this, maybe B.T. Sepulveda, but as a Spanish speaker he would have known the meaning of Azekia. Maybe his correspondent Rudecinda Lo Buglio who would have got it from him? The second deed seems to correspond to the plot #8 on the map of San Jose Pueblo lands in the volume Calif. Land Claims in the Calif. Room of the State Library. Whether either of these sites has anything to do with the land mentioned in the will of Bartololeme Francisco Bojorques, the father of Juan Bojorques, I do not know.



#8 Juan Bojorques, from the Volume Calif. Land Claims.
 No. 17 Page 6 Board 286 Case 41 ND San Jose Pueblo
 In the California Room of the State Library, Sacramento
 The claimant was the City of San Jose, Index 709, map 431

Mrs. Loretta Bojorques of San Jose Dies at Great Age of Ninety-Three Years

San Jose, July 18. - Mrs. Loretta Bojorques, a pioneer of this county, died today at 224 West San Fernando street at the advanced age of 93. She was born in San Francisco in 1810. She was a member of the old Bojorques family, so well known in the early history of this state, being a daughter of Reyes Berryessa. Her mother was Soularía Bernal. The descendants of the two pioneer families live on the old Bernal rancho at Santa Teresa.

Mrs. Bojorques was married in 1835 at her home in the presidio district and came to Santa Clara to live. For fifty years she and her husband and their children inhabited an old adobe house on the corner of Market and Agnew streets. In 1885 they moved to San Jose. The old lady had been a sufferer from asthma for more than a year. About two weeks ago the pains became too severe for her weakened system to withstand. She is survived by three sons, Bartolo, in San Francisco; John in Santa Rosa, and Avelisando, in Santa Barbara; by one daughter and also by a sister, Mrs. Madelena, living on Locust street, this city. One granddaughter, Mrs. Susie Salezar, lives at 236 Post St, San Francisco.

Note: Her father Jose de los Reyes Berreleza, was shot by Fremont's men on the beach near Mission San Rafael June 28, 1846 with the de Haro twins when Fremont said he had no room for prisoners.

The Spanish and Mexican Adobe and other Buildings in the Nine S.F. Bay Counties by J.N. Bowman, ms. Calif. Room, State Library. Vol. 6. Santa Clara p. 721

62. (75). The Juan Bojorques Adobe Dwelling Site. Late '40's.

It stood on the southeast corner of Alviso and Market.

Juan Bojorques, son of Bartolome Bojorques of Laguna de San Antonio in Marin County, was born in San Jose in 1806; from 1823 to 1831 he was a soldier in the San Francisco Presidio; later he served in the guards of several missions and took part in the Indian fighting north of Sonoma and in the Stanislaus Valley. In 1847 he came to San Jose. In 1850 he deeded a house and lot to his wife, presumably this lot as judged from the meager description given. On the map of 1866 he is indicated as the owner of the adobe house on this block: Stephen Galli, of San Jose, recalls the building in the late '60's as a one story hotel, the Santa Clara house. Undoubtedly it was erected in the very late '40s. (63)

Note: In the late 1960's a former wood corner grocery type building stood at this site and was torn within a few years for the lot was vacant when I returned. Clyde Arbuckle, San Jose Historian, has an old album showing adobe bricks under the eave of the pointed roof of this building so some part of the adobe was retained in the later wooden structure.

In the Calif. Room of the State Library, Sacramento, there is an old volume of unknown origin dating back to the 1860's. It is titled California Land Claims. p. 6, map No. 17. shows the pueblo of San Jose in 1847 and to the south east a plot of land #8 bisected by the river as belonging to Juan Bijorkiss. Whether it is this Juan Bojorques or his cousin namesake, I don't know. On the north is #7 Pedro Sepeda, on the east #22 William Fisher, on the south east #3 John M. Jones and on the west #5 William Daniels. There is the notation-Surveyor's Office San Jose Jan. 21st 1860. It is hereby certified that this is a true copy of a map filed in this office which purports to be a copy of the map made by Hutton which is not to be found. Chas. T. Healy, Co. Surveyor

Recuerdos of Juan Bojorques, taken in dictation of the collection of H.H. Bancroft have been translated into English by Dana Buchanan, Phd. It is mainly about Juan Bojorques participation in Indian campaigns before the American conquest in the central valley and Clear Lake. History of Calif. Vol. IV, 362 and Vol II, p. 446, footnote 27. Also The Society of California Pioneers Quarterly, Sep. 1932, Vol. IX no. 3, p. 197

Data of the Juan Bojorques adobe of Rancho Laguna de San Antonio by J.N. Bowman is given in Part II, Section I

Census Records

1852 Santa Clara Co. D.A.R. typed copy

(note the inaccurate ages for pts.)

Bojorges, Juan 45 mw carpenter b. Cal. Pts. Cal.

Berreyessa, Loretta 40 fw

Bojorges, Maria Jesus 12 fw

, Cibriena, 10 mw

, Maria Antonia 8 fw

, Jose Ruiz (Reyes) 7 mw

, Juanita (Juan) 5 fw (mw)

, Bartolo 2 mw

1860 Marin Co. San Antonio Township

22-21 Bojorquez, Juan 40 m laborer fiscal assets \$100 c.r.w. b. Cal.

, Loretta 35 f housewife

, Joseph 12 m at school

, Juan 10 m " "

, Bartolome 8 m "

, Belisario 7 m

, Columbia 9 f

, Pancho 3 m

1870 Santa Clara Co. Milpitas Township

388-363 Borqueues, Juan 68 mw day lab. b. Cal.

, Loretta 50 fw keeping house (lands) \$2000 (personal) \$200

(In San Jose

there was a Ram-

on Bojorkis, 27,

laborer, b. Cal.

and a Jesus 30

female, b. Mex.)

, Joseph 24 mw

, John 22 mw

, Bartolo 20 mw

, Abellararia 17 fw

, Columbia 15 fw

A search of the 1880 census of Santa Clara Co. would probably find the family there.

Sta. Clara Co. Hist. Soc. Apr. 1972 Vol VIII #4 Directory

p. 9-D84-F88 Bojorquez, John 74 m no business b. Cal. Pts. "

(Alviso St) , Loretta 73 keeping house b. Cal. "

Carillo, Paulina 7 granddaughter b. Cal. "

, Albert 6 grandson b. Cal. "

Notes by H.H. Bancroft's Helpers, Bancroft Library, U. of Cal. Berkeley

Bojorques, Juan S.F. Co. private 1823, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 1823-31

Account with Nathan Spear (no place) 1839-41 Spear papers

Aged 35, at Sonoma, liable to military duty 1844 Vallejo Doc II 55

Resided in Santa Clara County since 1848, Galindo vs. Black 2368? 50

1877 Juan Bojorges, a native of Cal & now very aged, resides at

Sta Clara. He served for many years in the presidial compy of S.

Frco. & took part in many campaigns against the Indians. He is very

poor

Recuerdos - (Preface)

(a translation
of the Recu-
erdos by Dr.
Dana Buchanan
is sepearte)

Juan 77 living in Sta Clara, served several years in S.F. Presidio

Co. took part in several campaigns against Inds. "77 was old & quite

poor Bojorges Recuerdos

James Frazier Reed's account book, Cal. Room, State Lib. p. 5 Rachel Cook Co. by gold

700 pr Juan Bojorques

c. 1848

from Morton Chamberlain's 1961 research

History of 1937, Sonoma Co, by Ernest Latimer Finley, Editor

p. 94. Juan Bojorques is mentioned in a will by a Pena (Pina) as owing him - Pena -
two young bulls. The will is among the archives kept in a steel vault in the office
of the Sonoma Co. Clerk, recorded as No. 70 in the file. It was written at the old
Mission building of San Francisco Solano on June 17, 1847, and is signed by the test-
ator's mark. The original document is in Spanish, and is accompanied by an English
translation. Filed June 29th, 1853, in probate Court, Jn. Hendly, Clerk.

JUAN BAUTISTA BOJORQUES, b. 1848

pts: Juan Bojorques & Maria Loreto Pelagia Berryesa

m. 3 May 1872 Book C San Jose

d. 15 Jan. 1926, San Francisco (see obit) bur. Petaluma

14.

Wife:

ELIZABETH HOWE, b. c. 1850

pts: Henry Howe & Maria Angelina de la Luz Bojorques

d. 5 Apr. 1902, Santa Rosa

Children:

JOSEPH, b. 1874

m.

d. Aug. 1925. See obit. Dr. (J.C.) Bojorques

JOHN M. b. c. 1875

m.

d. 6 Oct. 1929, car accident. See inquest

WILLIAM HENRY, b. 11 Feb. 1876, bap. 17 Apr. St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma. Sponsors:
Peter Bojorques & Teodocia Bojorques

m.

d.

ELIZABETH THEODORA, b. 13 Sep. 1877, Tomales. Bap. 20 Oct. St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma. Sponsors: Teodocia Bojorques & Carola Howe

m. Charles Edgar Evans

d. 20 Mar. 1944

HARRY, b. 187

m.

d.

CAROLINE, b. 187

m.

d.

MARIA de los ANGELES, b. 25 Mar. 1881, bap. 30 Aug. St. Vincent de Paul's Petaluma.
Sponsors: Franciscus Howe & Josie Bojorques

m.

d.

WILLIAM LUCAS, b. 18 Oct 1881, bap. 9 Feb. 1882, St. Vincent de Paul's, Petaluma.
Sponsors: Charley Howe & Teodocia Bojorques

m. Emma G. Kiddle

d. 6 Mar. 1957, 3808 45th. St. Sacramento. See obit.

OLIVIA, b.

m.

d.

JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH, b.

Same as Elizabeth Theodora?

m.

d.

others?

John Bojorques, one of the best known residents of Sonoma and Marin counties who for over 50 years has resided in this vicinity and who was born in Santa Clara county, 78 years ago, a member of one of the best known families of California died at 2:15 o'clock this morning at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. James Maloney in San Francisco, following a stroke of paralyeis, a short time ago. The news of his death will come as a big shock and surprise as he was in Petaluma only a short time ago and was then in his apparent good health.

His body was brought to San Rafael today by Ray Keaton and this evening will be brought to Petaluma by auto hearse by Mr. Keaton and will repose at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Evans, 501 Second street until Monday morning when the funeral will take place, with interment in this city

John Bojorques was known to all of the older residents of Sonoma and Marin Counties, and he was a splendid man, known for his immaculate appearance at all times and his kindly, gentle manner. He was one of the very last of a coterie of old time pioneers and was prominent in the early history of this part of the state, locating here when a young man over half a century ago and always retaining the respect and esteem of his numerous friends and acquaintances. He had a remarkable history.

Mr. Bojorques was the beloved father of Will L. Bojorques of Petaluma. Dr. J.C. and John Bojorques of Lakeport, Mrs. J.T. Falley of Nicasio, Mrs. E. J. Connell of San Rafael and Mrs. Chas. Evans of Petaluma. He leaves 19 grandchildren and 3 great grandchildren and was a man of youthfull appearance and remarkably well preserved and was known for years as an expert and fearless horseman.

Charmaine Burdell says Falley should probably be Farley for she has contacted a descendant.

Census of 1880 - Tomales Township, Marin Co.

(Fisherman's now Marconi)

Bojorques, John mw 30 laborer b. Cal. Pts: "
 , Lizzie fw 28 wife keeping house
 , Joseph 6 son
 , John 5 son
 , Harry 3 son
 , Theodora 4 daughter
 , Agilo (?) 3½ daughter

Bojorques, Louis mw. 35 Clem Digger b. Cal. boarded with Alexander Barks family, he is unidentified.

Mrs. Josephine Maloney and Charles Bojorques were children of Joseph Bojorques. She lived in S.F. and He married an Indian and lived at Bodega Bay. Another Daughter was Carrie Connell, her daughter Juanita died in 1920 and another daughter spent her life in a mental institution. Joseph Bojorques abandoned his children. William Lucas Bojorques born in 1881 was a boxer and then a boxing promoter in Petaluma. See his obit.

CHARLES EDGAR EVANS, b. 25 Dec. 1869, Santa Cruz, Cal. Pts: Williams Evans & Margaret
 m. faulkner
 d. 10 Apr. 1949, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Wife:

ELIZABETH THEODORA BOJORQUES, b. 13 Apr. 1877, Tomales, Cal. Pts: John M. Bojorques &
 Elizabeth Howe. Sponsors: Teodocia Bojorques & Carola
 Howe, St. Vincent de Paul's, Oct. 20th

Children:

ELIZABETH JEANNETTE, b. 21 Aug. 1902, Olema, Cal.
 m. Charles Hudspeth
 d. May 1975

ELSIE CAROLINA, b. 26 May 1904, Olema, Cal.
 m. 11 Sep. 1920, Franklin Jessie Long
 d.

PATRICIA ANGELA, b. 17 Apr. 1906, Olema, Cal.
 m. Murphy
 d.

WILLIAM E b. 21 Apr. 1913, Olema, Cal.
 m. Evelyn Jackson
 d.

RICHARD OLIVER, b. 16 Mar. 1920, Petaluma, Cal.
 m.
 d.

There are descendants in Petaluma - data from a descendant whom I have lost contact
 with and whose name I can't remember

CORONER'S REGISTER (Marin Co. p. 125 Sent by Charmaine Burdell 17.
Name of Deceased John Bojorques Address Petaluma, Calif. Date and time received
Oct. 6th 1929 Name of person reporting case Dr. Cannon Address Point Reyes Station
Male v Femal Color White Nativity Calif Age 55 Married or single Married Occupa-
tion Laborer Place where death occurred County Road 2 miles from Pt. Reyes Station
Order of burial signed by Dorothy Bojorques Relationship to Deceased wife Address
Petaluma Undertaker Keaton & Auser Address San Rafael Date of Inquest Oct 18, 1929
Place of Inquest Pt. Reyes Station VERDICT Fractured skull due to auto accident
John Keaton coroner

Inquest 1876 Marin County State of California County of Marin
Inquest on the body of John M. Bojorques Before J. Ray Keaton, Coroner Marin County
Pt. Reyes Station, October 18, 1929

The following is a transcript of the testimony taken before J. Ray Keaton and a jury in the matter of the death and inquisition of John M. Bojorques. The jury having been duly impaneled and sworn, the following proceedings were had:

CORONER: Gentlemen, we are sitting in the case on John M. Bojorques, who came to his death near Pt. Reyes in this county on the 6th day of October, 1929. He was 55 years of age and a native of California. I will state, gentlemen, the accident occurred down here a few miles, between here and San Rafael.

Robert G. McDonald,

Sworn as a witness, testified as follows:

Coroner: Your residence? Petaluma.

Q. What is your occupation? A I work on ranches up around there.

Q Were you with Mr. Bojorques on the 6th day of October this year? A Yes.

Q Will you make a statement to the jury as to what you know about the accident?

A Well, he was doing the driving and I was asleep when the accident happened.

Q Did you leave here? A We was down to Olema at his cousin's place, Bill Howe. That was around 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q Where were you going then? A We were going to Petaluma.

Q You were asleep you say? A. The car belongs to me, but he was driving the car.

Q Did he know how to drive a car? Oh, yes, he has driven a car for quite a few years.

-1-

Q Did the car go over the bank, or what? A It went over the bank right there where it happened.

Q When did you wake up? A I was knocked out after the accident and I never knew anything until I got into Petaluma. His little boy was with us. He was about five or six years old.

Q What kind of car was it? A It was a Chrysler roadster.

Q You say the accident happened about what time? A It was about 5 o'clock when it happened.

Q Was it daylight? A Yes, but I was asleep.

Richar E. Garzoli,

Sworn as a witness, testified as follows:

Coroner: Your residence? Pt. Reyes Station.

Q Your occupation? A Well, a little bit of everything.

Q Will you tell us what you know about this accident, what you saw as near as you can remember?

A I was downtown here about halfpast 5, and on the way going home when they passed me up here near the creamery - Jack passed me.

Q Who was driving the car? A Jack was driving and the little boy was in the center and another man on the other side of the car.

Q Then what occurred? A Then I went for supper, and then I came down again, and parties down here tole me there was a bad accident up there and I went up. They were taking the car away and a lot of people were there. When they first passed me it was between halfpast 5 and 6. It wasn't dark.

Q Was it foggy? A It didn't seem like it, everything was pretty clear.

Charles Cerésá

Sworn as a witness, testified as follows:

Coroner: Your residence? A Pt. Reyes Station.

Q And your occupation? A Truck Driver.

Q Mr. Mr. Ceresa, you were at the scene of this accident on the 6th day of October?

A Yes, sir.

18.

Q Were you one of the first ones at the scene of the accident?

A No, there were several there. I met some women on the road. My wife and I were up at the corner - we took some garbage down at the corner where they throw it in there, and I saw some accident down there, so I says "Let's go down and see what is going on!" My wife didn't want to go. Some women said not to go down, that there was two dead men down there. My wife didn't want to go down, so I went down. I saw this car tipped over. I believe I met Mr. Leslie on the road, and he went down with me. The little boy was just coming up by the car. He had hurt his hand a little bit. I went down to the track where this man was lying down, and I turned him around; it seemed like he was all battered up, but he was still living. Then I seen this other man lying down below him and I seen it was McDonald. Then I recognized this man, and I said to Leslie, "Maybe we can do something for him. In the meantime there was somebody else there. We took him down there, down to the track and up the trail and we laid him down, and about that time he was dead. His nerves relaxed and he put his arm down. Then some other folks came walking McDonald down the track. That is about all I saw, and we came down town.

Q What time was this? It was evening, but it was daylight yet.

Q How far did the car go over the bank? A It went over the bank - you could see where it hit the tree, and then you could see where it leaned over against the tree, or electric pole.

A Did Mr. Bojorques make any statement? A No, I don't believe he was even breathing. We couldn't hear him breathe. We could feel his pulse, but was very light.

Q Is that a straight-away there? A Well, I don't know. It is right after a turn. He was down a little ways from the turn. The wheels kept bounding there and the brakes don't hold very good down that road. It is that way all along that way.

Harry Everett Leslie

Sworn as a witness, testified as follow:

Coroner: Where do you reside? A. Rt Reyes Station.

Q What is your occupation? A Clerk

Q Will you make a statement relative to what you know about this accident?

A I was on my way back from Petaluma and just as I came around the turn I noticed some cars stopped, and as I drove past I looked over the bank and saw this car overturned. I drove past and stopped my car and got out. Just then I met Ceresa and we looked over and saw Bojorques. He was lying on the end of the ties, and the other man was lying ten feet further, in the ditch. I went down and felt of Bojorques pulse. There was practically no movement, just a muscular twitching. By that time there was a couple more men there, and I was told we better take him down the track to the level trail, and we carried him down and laid him out, and then there was practically no life. We started back to see about the other man, but he was walking then and we assisted him down the track, and I started back and met Dr. Cannon.

Q Did you see the boy there? A Yes.

Q Did you talk to him? A No, I didn't. The boy was bleeding a little bit and crying. The ladies had him up on the bank.

Q Did you examine the car? A No; I think Mr. Cheda did. He is right here. I don't think there was anything wrong with the steering gear.

Q That was a Chrysler car? A Yes, Chrysler roadster.

Q Not a closed car? A No.

Q How far is it from the road to where the car stopped?

A Well, I didn't see just exactly where they picked up the car from. It was half way up the bank when I saw it. I would figure twenty-five feet from the railroad track. I understand that it dropped to the railroad track afterwards. It was standing up against a telephone pole.

Q Did you know Mr. McDonald? A Yes.

Q You didn't see him that day?

A No, I didn't see anyone. I didn't see any of them that day at all.

Coroner: I have here a statement of Dr. Kuser who performed the autopsy. It reads as follows:

"To whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I made an autopsy upon the body of John M. Bojorques at the morgue at 10:30 a.m. on October 7th, 1929, and found death to be due to a fracture of the skull.

INQUISITION BY CORONER'S JURY
STATE OF CALIFORNIA SS.
COUNTY OF MARIN

In the matter of the Inquisition upon the body
of John M. Bojorques deceased

Before J. Ray Keaton, Coroner

We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before J. Ray Keaton, the Coroner of the County of Marin, at Point Reyes Station on the 18th Day of October 1929, to inquire into the cause of the death of John M. Bojorques having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition, after hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths, each and all do say, that we find the deceased was named John M. Bojorques, was a native of California age 55 years; he came to his death on the 6th day of October 1929, in this county, by Fractured skull due to auto accident.

All of which we duly certify by this inquisition, in writing, by us signed, this 18th day of October 1929.

(Note: This John M. Bojorques seems to have been the son of Juan Bautista Bojorques and his wife Elizabeth Angela Howe.)

W.R. Hopkins, Foreman
George R. Molsen
E.S. Grandi
D.F. Muscio
Jessie Shultz
Adolph R. Cheda
Henry E Franzl

Aug. 1925 - Petaluma Argus

Sent by Charmaine Burdell

OPERATION FOR DR. BOJORQUES At the University hospital, San Francisco, this morning Dr. J.C. Bojorques of Lakeport, brother of W. L. Bojorques of this city who was stricken suddenly some weeks ago while on his way to this city from his home to attend the funeral of his father, the late John Bojorques, was operated upon by Dr. Howard Naffsiger and assistants and was on the operating table for three hours.

The operation was necessary owing to the pressure on the brain which was probably caused by a tumor or other cause and the trouble was spreading and the specialists agreed that unless it was removed the doctor will become permanently blind, hence the operation was decided upon. No news was received here by the relatives after the operation but they are all hoping for the best.

(Note: This is evidently Joseph Bojorques who was a masseur and had deserted his children. He would be a brother of John M. Bojorques.)

Sacramento Bee, Mar. 7, 1957

William Lucas Bojorques

Final rites will be held at 11 AM Saturday in the Parents Mortuary in Petaluma, Sonoma County, for William L. Bojorques, 75, retired cashier for the Railway Express Agency office there.

Burial will be in the Cypress Hill Memorial Cemetery in Petaluma. Arrangements for the funeral were made in Sacramento by the Harry A Nauman & Son Funeral Home.

Bojorques died Wednesday in his home (Mar. 6th.), 3808 45th Street. He had lived in Sacramento since 1950. The funeral services will be under the auspices of the Petaluma Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

(Note: William Lucas Bojorques was a brother of the two above, John M. and Joseph Bojorques. He had been a boxer and boxing promoter in the Petaluma area. He is in many old newspaper articles and in the 1960s was often mentioned by Bill Soberanes in his column in the Petaluma Argus Courier. He married Emma G. Kiddle a music teacher.

The article concludes:

He was the husband of Emma and the brother of Mrs. Carrie Connell of San Francisco.

(Note: I think I was told Wm. L. Bojorques and his wife moved to Sacramento because she got tired of playing the piano so much for people in Petaluma.

2008~504~1